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••ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Labor Pacts Ending Strife

Gandhi Talks to Viceroy

No Crop Control, No Loan

¶ It is refreshing once in a while to sit back and ponder the whole sweep of the news over a long period, and to find unmistakable signs of progress emerging above the heat and clamor of human strivings.

Take the labor situation in the United States, for example. If you could glance over news clippings for months back, as I am now doing, you would take a new lease of faith in the possibility of adjusting even the most strident disputes.

¶ **Today** the militant but temporarily chastened Committee for Industrial Organization, led by John L. Lewis, is celebrating its first year of separation from the American Federation of Labor. And Nov. 18, 1936, the C. I. O. startled America by calling a sit-down strike in the Fisher Body plant at Atlanta, first sit-down in the motor industry.

By the middle of last winter, plants of the General Motors Corporation were tied up from coast to coast. The C. I. O. demanded recognition as exclusive bargaining agent for all General Motors workers.

¶ **As losses in wages ran into millions,** and as production schedules had to be canceled, efforts at mediation increased. By Feb. 11 of this year Governor Murphy of Michigan announced an agreement. The C. I. O. received recognition as bargaining agent only for its own members. Negotiations for wage and hour accords began. Plants reopened. Mutual compromise ended the deadlock.

Later C. I. O. invaded the steel industry. "Big Steel" took the way of agreement. The United States Steel Corporation signed a contract. But "Little Steel," or the independents, resisted. Violence raged, federal mediation failed, and then the public took a hand.

¶ **Rights of non-union workers,** and of the strike-torn communities, asserted themselves. C. I. O. lost its strike, and learned the limits of public patience.

Recent weeks have therefore been marked by less violence and more agreements. The steel fight has turned to the courts. Pacific coast settlements have come in hotel strikes, waterfront strikes, canneries, and department stores.

The Labor Department conciliation service at Washington reports adjusting 118 disputes in the past four weeks.

¶ **In the above instances,** forces of conciliation and common sense have prevailed over extremes and violence. A similar trend is discernible in India, where sharp conflicts have developed over the new Constitution. Gandhi has just talked in Delhi with the Viceroy. For five and a half years the Indian Nationalist leader has been estranged from British authorities, and until recently has also been at odds with his own party.

So bitter was the dispute in recent months that the Nationalists refused to take offices they had won in provincial legislatures, unless the Viceroy surrendered powers reserved to him by the Constitution. Early last month this deadlock was broken. The Nationalists received assurances that the Viceroy would not misuse his power. The legislators took their seats.

¶ **Gandhi's visit** underlines the continuing trend of conciliation. Conciliation is always possible. If it seems to escape us, either one or both parties have not yet learned that everything worth while for which men strive by stiff-necked self-will or armed force can be obtained better by mutual understanding, forbearance, and practice of the Golden Rule.

¶ **At Geneva,** we see another British problem of empire, this one still deep in the grip of as yet unreconciled differences. Jews and Arabs harass the League Mandates Commission with conflicting views on the British plan to divide Palestine into three parts.

Zionist Attitude: Page 2.

¶ **With the corn crop estimated** in Chicago at $1,750,000,000, and with wheat booming, President Roosevelt has again thrown the question of federal crop control before the country. He has refused to consider congressional demands for further farm loans unless and until the Government regulates production of the crops on which loans are made.

The invalidated AAA looms behind the President's remarks. He feels that a return to crop-control features of the AAA is inevitable if overproduction is to be avoided. Central decision on how a farmer shall sow and reap lies along that path. Also, deliberate destruction of earth's bounty is part of the "economics of scarcity."

¶ **Is not the truly "more abundant life"** to be found in a recognition of God's bounty for all His children, in the overcoming of human cupidity wherever it seeks to profit by withholding from others, in the discovery of better means for distribution, in financial and industrial reforms to remove price inequalities faced by farmers, and in wiser use by everyone of plentiful resources?

In The Boston Section:

Collier strike settled, averting spread.

National silk strike not expected to touch New England

Mayor's responses provoke adjournment of Codman Hill hearing.

A. F. of L. to launch child labor propaganda

and News, from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Roosevelt Hits Chemical War In Vetoing Change in Name; Hopes for Complete Abolition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—President Roosevelt expressed his determination to press forward in an attempt to outlaw the use of chemicals in warfare.

Sending a veto message to Congress, he quashed a bill changing the name of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Chemical Corps, expressing opposition to any move which would "aggrandize" the chemical warfare work of the American services.

"I hope the time will come," he wrote, "when the Chemical Warfare Service can be entirely abolished. To dignify this service by calling it the Chemical Corps is, in my judgment, contrary to a sound public policy."

The President's unexpected veto message is in line with his previous efforts to limit extreme modern weapons of aggression. He has privately expressed the view that such weapons might be cut down very drastically, and in 1933 proposed to the heads of all nations an agreement against sending troops beyond national boundary lines.

"It has been and is the policy of the Government," wrote President Roosevelt yesterday, "to do everything in its power to outlaw use of chemicals in warfare. Such use is inhuman and contrary to what modern civilization should stand for.

"I am doing everything in my power to discourage the use of gases and other chemicals in any war between nations. While, unfortunately, the defensive necessities of the United States call for study of the use of chemicals in warfare, I do not want the Government of the United States to do anything to aggrandize or make permanent any special bureau of the Army or Navy engaged in these studies."

The President concluded his message with the sentences quoted previously.

There was no indication that Mr. Roosevelt contemplates any special international action against chemical warfare at the present time, but simply that at every opportunity in discussions of the armament problem with other nations he indicates that the United States favors complete abolition of the weapon.

Japanese to Mix 'Peace and War' In Chinese Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—China, through her finance minister, has reached agreement in principle in London on a $100,000,000 loan to his country that may be world-wide in scope, a Chinese embassy spokesman said today. It would be secured by Chinese customs revenue.

Should the loan materialize, informed quarters intimated, it might be applied to conversion of China's internal loans.

TOKYO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told Japan's Diet today that the Government was trying to break the Sino-Japanese impasse by both peaceful and warlike means.

Mr. Hirota, answering questions, said he did not believe the Chinese situation could be settled by armed force alone. Hence, he added, the Japanese government was conducting diplomatic negotiations with Nanking side-by-side with Japanese military operations in North China.

"The Communist influence in China is annoying Chiang Kai-shek by fanning anti-Japanese flames," said the foreign minister.

"China may want something from Japan and we must be prepared to deal with her sympathetically."

Japan drives north to check Chinese surprise attack: Page 3.

Security Benefits Await 5,000,000 In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Social security benefits in New York State either are reaching or can reach 5,000,000 men, women and children registered under provisions of the Social Security Act, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board, says in a report made public here today.

Most of the 5,000,000 are wage-earners enrolled for benefits under the state unemployment insurance system. There are 3,000,000 persons coming in this classification, according to the report, and in a little less than six months from now they will become entitled to weekly benefits if and when they lose employment.

Retirement Reserves

Four million of the State's wage earners, Mrs. Rosenberg continues, are building up reserves for retirement under pension provisions of the act, and in addition there are 150,000 persons receiving monthly benefits under the federal-state plan for assistance. Thousands more are being helped under the vocational rehabilitation program.

While only 57,578 persons were aided under the New York State

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Church Parley Debates State And Individual

Edinburgh Sessions Close to Allow Freedom in Expressing Views

Youth Issue Faced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 5—The Faith and Order Conference has now settled down to a detailed study of four main subjects: "The grace of our lord Jesus Christ"; "The Church of Christ and the Word of God"; "The Church of Christ—ministry and sacraments"; "Church unity in life and worship."

These subjects were chosen by the continuation committee after the first conference in 1927 as crystallizing the main difficulties between churches.

Widely differing conceptions of the ministry and interpretation of "grace" are two of the outstanding questions, but hopes of agreement on basic interpretations are high as much ground already has been covered by the committees during the last 10 years and the results are incorporated in reports now before the conference.

In a statement submitted yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Leiper of New York it is pointed out how a feature of modern life is the disintegration of established institutions. The fear of war, he said, shows that civilization needs a radical cleansing.

"The modern world," Dr. Leiper added, "especially the younger part of it, wants 'community.' It would prefer to subordinate self utterly to the claims of state, race or class rather than be individually free if that were the only choice. What does the Church offer? It offers fellowship with God in Christ, an adventure wherein a man may be glad to lose himself."

Public sessions having been adjourned the discussions are now private. To assist frank exchanges of opinion delegates were assured that speeches in the conference during the next week will not be reported. The only report will be on the findings of groups.

For Arms Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUHACOVICE, Czechoslovakia—Following upon its recent congress here, the Women's International League for Peace has sent a letter to the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference. It says in part: "The chairmen (of the league) have been increasingly alarmed by the inactivity of the Disarmament Conference an inactivity which has allowed the race in armament to assume unheard-of forms and dimensions.

"Being convinced that it is impossible to establish permanent and true peace among the nations under the threat of armaments or to develop by the methods used at the present time a stronger universal League of Nations as a suitable instrument for the solution of political and economic world problems, the chairmen . . . urged that a disarmament conference be called as soon as possible to which the governments of all countries be invited. . . ."

The Cup Defender Ranger and Her Skipper

By a Staff Photographer

Ranger Under Sail

Wide World

Harold S. Vanderbilt

Ranger's SnubBow Gets Much Credit For Straight Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5—Ranger was well on the way today to clinching the America's Cup and setting a triangular course record.

The U. S. defender, after setting a record for the first leg, was leading Endeavour II by more than half a mile and gaining. The British boat at no time had the lead, as it crossed the line ahead of the starting time of 12:40 p. m. Endeavour was compelled to start again, giving the Ranger an eight boat-lengths lead.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5—The snub, rounded, barrel-like bow that W. Starling Burgess and Olin Stephens put on Ranger is being given a goodly share of the credit for bringing about the situation wherein one might conclude that the most accurately named boat in American waters today is Endeavour "Second."

From the conclusion of last Saturday's race on, T. O. M. Sopwith, owner of Endeavour II, Charles E. Nicholson, its designer, and members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, have refused to make excuses for their boat. While experts have analyzed Mr. Sopwith's sailing ability the English contingent has quietly said:

"Ranger seems to be a better boat and nobody minds being beaten by a faster boat."

At first, it was thought the British were simply being polite about it, but today, in the wake of yesterday's stiff breeze competition, observers are agreeing with Messrs. Sopwith and Nicholson. The net result is that Ranger, as the two boats tuned up today for the fourth and possibly concluding race in this series, was hailed as the greatest advance in sailboat design seen since the "Flying Fifties."

Ranger has won three races. The first and second were sailed in light

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Will T. O. M. Sopwith succeed Sir Thomas Lipton? First Page, Second Section.

Times and discussion of races so far: Sports Page.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is reported by a Monitor staff correspondent.

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Wage-Hour Bill Hurdles Third Bar to Passage

Amended Senate Bill to Go to House Debate Next Week

Is A. F. of L. Victory

Main Fight Will Come When Senate and House Conferees Take It in Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — The wages and hours bill still holds the key to congressional adjournment. It has passed three of the major hazards which confront it, and has two more hurdles to leap. After that, if the call of vacation is strong enough, Congress will go home.

The revised bill was approved 17 to 2 yesterday by the House Labor Committee, and reported out to the House today. That leaves two more big struggles before it—first, on the floor of the House itself, and second, the culminating battle behind closed doors, when conferees of House and Senate come together to haggle over the compromise terms of the measure.

The wages and hours bill has come, thus far, through three major hazards. It has passed the Senate Committee; it has passed the Senate; and now it has passed the House Committee. But in the latest process it has been sharply revised, and sooner or later there must be an ironing out of differences with the Senate.

Green's the Gulding Hand

William Green, head of the A. F. of L. and antagonist of John L. Lewis of the rival C. I. O., had as much to do with the latest version of the measure as anyone. It was at his intercession that the committee postponed action from Tuesday to Wednesday, and it was he who proposed important amendments and issued a paean of victory over the committee's adoption of them.

The committee switched from its earlier stand in handling the difficult measure. It reversed itself on its original drastic formula of wages and hours, and adopted the more temperate Senate bill, setting the top minimum wage to be established by the board at 40 cents an hour, and the shortest work week at 40 hours.

But having done so, it proceeded to riddle the measure with amendments, some of them from Mr. Green's pen, some from its own. Mr. Green said the changes made it "a practical and constructive measure."

"The fear of Fascist control over labor and capital is definitely removed," he said, "and made impossible. Labor was not happy over the wage and hour provisions of the Senate bill. Capital opposed the more stringent provisions of the original bill. Through the formula adopted, the conflict is reconciled to the advantage of unions and employers."

Some Major Changes

Here is a list of some of the major changes in the bill made by the committee, as reported to the House today. Floor debate is expected next Tuesday.

1. Elimination of the Wheeler-Johnson child labor provisions and reinstatement of the original Senate bill provision banning oppressive child labor.

2. Inclusion of retail store employees under scope of the act with the exception of "outside salesmen."

3. Declaration that employment of women or minors on "graveyard shifts" (midnight to 6 a. m.) is a substandard labor condition.

4. Strengthening of collective bargaining protection by placing safeguards about such agreements.

5. Requirement that the five-member board be composed of members from each section of the country, Northwest, Northeast, Central, Southwest and Southeast. A provision that the board apopint a director in each state.

6. Revision of the Senate tariff provision to provide that the Tariff Commission investigate cost differentials on imports and increase duties if necessary to equalize and maintain the labor standards.

7. Elimination of the Senate provision affecting the Walsh-Healey Government Contract Act's wage and hour standards, which are higher than under the wage-hour bill.

8. Requirement that the board consider in declaring minimum wage requirements the "differences in unit costs of manufacturing" occasioned by "local and natural resources" or other factors in production costs.

Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the committee, said "we feel the bill is a better bill than the Senate's; our revisions tie the bill down and give the board less blanket power."

Intimate Message From Washington

Cotton Is Still King and Many of Its Subjects Are in Congress—Sinking Price Has Them Thinking

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 5

"No, you dare not make war on cotton. No power on earth dares to make war upon it. Cotton is king!"

—J. H. Hammond, in a speech delivered before the United States Senate, March 4, 1858.

The position of senators and representatives from cotton-raising states is today genuinely difficult. One of the greatest crops in all American history is being picked. Foreign markets are still disappointingly slight. Even the domestic market is not what it was and the price has gone down from the luxuriant level of 12 cents a pound nearly to 10 cents. There is mourning on the levee at this, for it means the good times cotton farmers have enjoyed for a couple of seasons are no more.

Cotton congressmen have got to go home to face cotton planters who want a continuance of cotton loans at the rate of 12 cents a pound. In wide areas, cotton is still king. Just about all that the constituents of maybe one quarter of the membership of Congress are interested in, right now, is the price of cotton. The Supreme Court? Oh, that's just something way off in Washington. Wages and hours bills? Housing? Foreign affairs? Why, these aren't issues at all compared to the price of cotton, and the possibility of holding it at 12 cents a pound by Government loans.

These are the genuinely pressing reasons why the cotton bloc, including such friends of the President as Senator Black, are kicking up a fuss and threatening to prevent adjournment if Mr. Roosevelt does not reverse his decision against commodity loans.

Wheat and Corn Are Better Off

Things are not so bad in the wheat fields and in the corn belt. There prices are staying up very well. The wheat farmers are having the exhilarating experience of harvesting one of the finest crops in history, still at a good price. But if, in the face of current world and domestic markets, the price begins to slump, then the demand for Government money will rise as urgently from the West as it now is rising from the South.

President Roosevelt's problem, seen from his viewpoint, is to stall off the demand for money until there is time—and leverage—enough to work out the other end of the bargain. If farmers expect subsidies, they must be prepared in some way to adjust production. Otherwise the Government, as under the Hoover farm board, buys crops at an artificial price, and holds onto them fruitlessly while prices slide away. For prices are responsive to underlying conditions: to the size of the crop, to markets, to the extent of the holdover which the Government has simply enlarged. In the end, as before, the Government loses a lot of money and the farmers have only had temporary relief.

At the same time, it is not at all certain that crop control will work either. Under the AAA, years of drought rather than acreage reduction was the main factor in reducing the holdover and raising prices. Whether any form of crop restriction, in good years and without a restoration of foreign markets, could keep prices satisfactory and stable is far from proved. Moreover, as before, restriction of one crop may produce excess in another.

Dust Clouds From the West

So farm problems remain just as troublesome as ever. No complete remedial program has been presented, and the suggested remedies get more and more complicated. If President Roosevelt stalls off the farmers this summer, Congress is likely to return next January—election year—just r'aring to pass sweeping farm legislation. It will take the combined wisdom of everybody concerned to turn this energy into sound, restrained, constructive channels.

While these great events are unrolling across the national stage, a lesser event took place in near-by Fairfax County, Virginia, which ought to be repeated all over the country: with its repetition there will be much help for American government. What happened was that a fairly well-known national worker and thinker, Francis Pickens Miller, founder and secretary of the National Policy Committee and equally a pioneer in the Public Affairs Committee, put his foot to the bottom rung of American politics. Under Mr. Miller's auspices in recent years have been published the invaluable little 10-cent pamphlets summarizing authoritative research work in great national problems. Under his guidance, the National Policy Committee has brought together many groups of able, non-governmental thinkers with the object of "the development of governmental policies by democratic means on the basis of the general interest rather than of any special interests."

Work of these two committees has been as significant as anything happening in American public education today. Now Mr. Miller, believing that he must get into practical politics, has gone through the hard work of campaigning for the Virginia House of Delegates. This week he was successfully nominated, and his later election—on the Democratic ballot in Virginia—seems assured. Perhaps if more men who believe in clean and intelligent politics would plunge into the stream, they could "translate political thought . . . into action."

Discipline and Education Found Union's Great Needs

Labor—America's New Problem

Second of Four Articles

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Pioneering days of the labor movement have ended. Organized labor has grown up into a new epoch. New opportunities, problems, dangers are opening. The labor world is mingling with the public world as never before. Labor has jumped out of its seclusion, is influencing government, gives promise of expanding greatly and may be reshaped by its own new elements.

The old and the new are grappling within the labor movement. Hundreds of thousands of workers who never belonged to a labor union are joining. They expect great things of the union, but know little of its traditions or how to use it.

Thanks to government, workers find artificial obstructions to self-organization abolished. The employer no longer is allowed to fight the union by discharging men, if he chooses, for belonging to it.

Millions May Join

As only the core of the workers previously had been unionized, leaders expect millions more will join labor organizations of one kind or another.

This is the year of the expected upsurge. The impulse was given by President Roosevelt's re-election, spectacular sit-down strikes in the automobile industry and C. I. O.

The current was augmented by United States Steel signing a C. I. O. contract, accelerated by redoubled endeavors of the American Federation of Labor to retain its leadership and confirmed by the Supreme Court's approval of the Wagner Labor Act, protecting workers in collective bargaining.

This is also the year of the beginning of turmoil. Freshly organized workers are only beginning to learn to adjust themselves to new relations with employers. Also, many an employer, who hitherto has run his concern without intervention of outside influence, is learning how to get along with the union with which he has signed a contract. Years may be needed to settle all differences, observers believe.

If the public wants labor unions—if the Roosevelt Administration's

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Just Sock 'Em,' Lou Gehrig Tells Baseball School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—"Just step in and sock 'em."

That is the formula for success in baseball, according to "Professor" Lou Gehrig, who admits frankly that to him the great American game is a business paying $36,000 a year for helping out at first base with the New York Yankees.

Coming back to Columbia University yesterday to lecture at the institution which he left as a freshman for a career as one of the greatest figures in baseball, Mr. Gehrig instructed 150 "students" in the fundamentals of the game by emphasizing the need to hit the ball regardless of accumulated traditions and maxims.

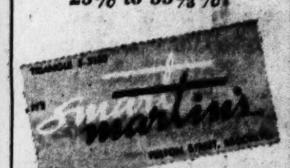
Listening eagerly to a teacher whose laboratory experiments in Yankee Stadium bring cheering thousands to their feet was Miss Lucy Smoot, principal of Norton Elementary School at Kansas City, Mo., who enrolled in the baseball course, known officially as Physical Education S180D, because she wanted "to keep up" with some of her eighth-grade boys. Miss Smoot has taught school for 35 years and is enjoying the process of learning baseball at first-hand. Most of her classmates are athletic coaches.

"You take Babe Ruth, now," suggested "Professor" Gehrig after disposing of the introduction with customary remarks about public speaking. "Ruth broke more fundamental rules of baseball than any man in the game, and yet he was successful. He swung up at the ball,"

Veterans' Group Seeks Home Loan Extension

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5 (AP)—The New York Department of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War presented to the national convention here tonight a resolution asking endorsement of a bill before Congress to extend Home Owners Loan Corporation loans from 15 to 30 years by moratorium at a low interest rate.

Our
AUGUST SALE
of
Fur and Cloth
COATS
is now
in progress
with
Guaranteed
Savings of
25% to 33⅓%



Breakfront Cabinet

of crotch mahogany veneers $110

Now's the time to buy the furniture you'll be needing this Fall—at year 'round low prices! Wanamaker assortments are exceptionally large and complete, including all types of upholstered and occasional pieces for every room in the house. The cabinet illustrated is of rich crotch mahogany veneers, banded in satinwood. The top drawer drops down to make a desk, complete with pigeon-holes, and places for stationery. Glass paneled top shelves for books or china. 77 inches high; 46 inches wide; 15 inches deep.

FURNITURE—SIXTH FLOOR—MARKET

John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA

U. S. Battleship Plan Follows British Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A formal commitment of the Administration to a more aggressive naval construction policy is seen here today in the announcement by Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, that two more battleships will be requested by the Navy next year.

Since two such capital ships are under contract this year for early commencement of construction, two more next year give the appearance of a definite plan to follow Britain's lead in new battleship construction to the extent of a pair of the $60,000,000 naval giants each year.

Such a policy would not gain battleship parity with Britain which has a program of five under way now and will add three more next year, but in the opinon of naval circles would indicate plainly both that the United States is not going to lag far behind Britain in big warships and is not going to be caught napping if some of the many rumors current about Japanese naval plans should materialise.

Called Factor for Peace

Behind the announced intention is a growing conviction in official circles here that the spectacle of Britain and the United States both building powerful navies would constitute a factor for peace and stability in an uncertain world. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large and one of President Roosevelt's most influential advisers on foreign affairs, has been urging this line of reasoning on the President ever since his return from an exploratory mission to Europe early this year.

After sampling Europe's trends, he came back and urged that the United States keep pace with Britain at least in capital ships and aircraft carriers. His theory is that the nations now disturbing the peace of the world would be forced to realise from such a display of naval might that they could not hope to keep pace with the two great democracies and would therefore adopt a more conciliatory tone.

Another factor is prominent behind the scenes.

Both American and British diplomats have been seeking earnestly for six months or more to fathom Japan's naval intentions. What information each has been able to obtain has been exchanged from time to time. But it is known that there was little of substance in the exchanges. Neither London nor Washington has any real information on what Japan intends to do.

Japanese Trends Watched

In this atmosphere of uncertainty there are countless rumors of strange things afoot in Japan. There have been reports of 80,000 ton battleships mounting 18 or 20 inch guns on the ship ways. While such extreme reports are treated as fantasy in informed naval quarters, it is considered likely that Japan may desire to and even be planning new capital ships of unusual design and proportions.

A bigger American program following in the wake of Britain's huge naval rearmament program might have one of two effects, in the opinion of its proponents here. On the one hand it would keep these countries well ahead of any developments in Japan. On the other it might discourage Japan and induce it to assume a more receptive attitude toward naval disarmament, the prospects of which have been seriously undermined by Japan's refusal to participate in the modest new naval treaty which went into effect last week.

Britain's Program

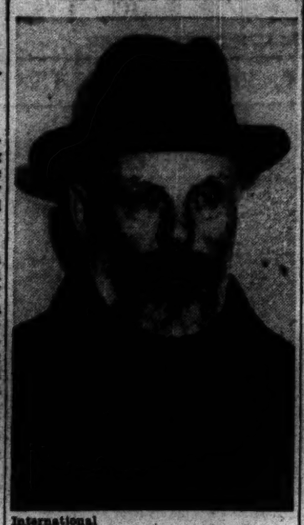
Mr. Davis and several prominent State Department officials are understood to believe that Japan's denunciation of the old naval treaty and refusal to participate in the new one was predicated on the assumption that the United States would not be disposed to contest relative Japanese naval expansion in the shipyards.

Britain's plans already announced call for five new battleships. Two of these were laid down on Jan. 1 and three more are to be started before the end of the year. An additional three to be begun next year also contemplated making a grand total of eight new capital ships which will be under construction in Britain by the end of next year. This will be the largest capital ship construction program since the World War days when the United States was building 15 at one time.

In making the announcement Admiral Leahy stated that the new construction did not involve any departure from the Vinson-Trammell Act's objective of a treaty-strength navy. He said that when that strength is reached new ships would be replacements for old. He said that existing plans contemplate using these new battleships as replacements.

While this is still the official policy, observers very much doubt that when the four new American battleships are completed four old ones will be scrapped to keep the American fleet at the treaty limit of 15 battleships unless at that time international conditions have settled down very much.

Zionist Head



International

Menahem M. Ussishkin
Elected at Zürich Conference

Zionist Attitude Eases Attacks On British Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 5—The appeal of Dr. Chaim Weizmann to the Zionist Congress at Zurich to accept the partition of Palestine "in principle," while rejecting actual proposals which the Permanent Mandates Commission is considering behind closed doors here, has brought some measure of relief to the British Colonial Secretary, William Ormsby-Gore, who has been under heavy fire from critics of the British plan ever since discussions began on July 30.

The congress at Zürich has elected Menahem Ussishkin of Jerusalem for its new president and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York as one of eight vice-presidents.

If the Zionists approve the Weizmann attitude, as it is confidently predicted they will, it would take the wind from the sails of those members of the League of Nations who want Britain to continue its mandate in the present form for a further period, on the ground that the recent difficulties in Palestine are the result of weak administration and that by greater firmness Britain could build the Jewish home on a much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted.

Iraq Wants Arab Regime

A number of awkward questions have been addressed to Mr. Ormsby-Gore and to J. H. Hall, former chief secretary of the Palestine Government, by members of the Permanent Mandates Commission who have been trying to establish this point.

Meanwhile the Iraq Government's sweeping denunciation of the partition scheme is attracting attention as evidence of an even more uncompromising attitude than that of the Palestinians themselves.

Iraq declares that the only proper solution is to hand the whole of Palestine over to an Arab administration with guarantees for the good treatment of Jews who would be asked to resign themselves permanently to a position of minority. The Iraq Government is to submit a more detailed plan later, but it is not expected to gain much support here.

The Palestinian Arab delegation in a statement to Pierre Orts, president of Permanent Mandates Commission, declares itself ready for an "honorable compromise." If Britain had ever offered a plan of settlement compatible with Arab dignity and safeguarding their national and political rights, it would not have been rejected, the delegation asserts.

Cantonal Basis Hinted

The nature of the compromise is not stated, but it is understood that the Arabs might be prepared to consider a solution on a cantonal basis, something like the Swiss system.

Thus the situation is gradually clarifying. The Jews appear to be veering more and more toward some kind of partition and the Arabs toward the establishment of an integral Palestine, either as a unitary Arab state with guarantees for the Jews, or on some sort of federal cantonal basis.

These considerations, however, go far beyond the limits which the Permanent Mandates Commission appears to be setting itself in discussing the Palestine problem and are expected to be left for discussion by the League Council in September—after further elucidation behind the scenes in the meantime.

Germany Reopens Anti-Jewish Drive In School Manual

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—The opening of the fall school term to millions of children brought to view yesterday an apparent new anti-semitism drive in German education.

It is centered in a teachers' handbook of anti-semitism to which is attached quasi-official status through a foreword by the anti-semite leader, Julius Streicher.

The manual, entitled "the Jewish question in teaching," was written by a Nuremberg school counselor, Frita Pink.

Herr Pink advises teachers they must not simply devote scheduled school time to the racial problem. His manual aims to guide them in injecting "the Jewish angle" into almost every subject in the curriculum.

"The Jewish Angle"

Herr Pink's thesis is that realization of the importance of race purity and the menace to Germany of Jewish influence in politics, religion, art, literature and morals must come to the pupil gradually through appropriate emphasis on "the Jewish angle" wherever it occurs.

Thus, he suggests, it is possible to tell children even in the most elementary history instruction about ancient Egypt; what it suffered through the Jews; how the Jews then conquered Palestine, "slaughtering natives" and "transforming into a desert a land which formerly flowed with milk and honey."

Children studying ancient Rome in primary and secondary schools, Herr Fink declares, should understand clearly that it was the Jews, after their dispersion, who penetrated all quarters of the Roman Empire and eventually caused its downfall.

Emphasis Pointed Out

Medieval and modern history, he tells teachers, should be taught with special emphasis on the "desperate struggles" of the Spanish, Polish and German peoples against Jewish domination.

It should be pointed out, he adds, that "wherever revolution upsets the established order, from the great French revolution on down to the present day," Jews are found.

Counterfeit Band Arrested in N. Y., U. S. Agent States

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—William H. Houghton, in command of the Secret Service agents in this district, announced yesterday the seizure of eight persons, responsible, he said, for the circulation of half the counterfeit money in the country.

Mr. Houghton said the investigation resulting in the seizure lasted four months, so thorough was the search for evidence and so clever were the members of the band.

The capture netted $20,000 in counterfeit $20 New York Federal Reserve notes and in $10 silver certificates, "dangerous enough to fool the average small shopkeeper," but not good enough to fool a bank clerk, the secret service agent said.

One of those arrested, he said, was a woman, in whose flat the agents found a quantity of narcotics as well as a card index of nearly a thousand names.

Counterfeiting Declines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Counterfeiting and smuggling are on the decline, the Treasury said yesterday, but check forging is increasing.

Counterfeit notes turned over to the Secret Service by "innocent takers" totaled only $487,643 during the fiscal year ended July 1. This was one-third under the previous year's total.

Arrests for making or passing counterfeit notes or coins totaled 1247 last year, a decrease of 339. Arrests for check forgeries, however, increased from 879 in 1935-36 to 1215 last year.

U. S. Dairy Delegates Named to Berlin Parley

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced yesterday 10 delegates appointed by President Roosevelt to represent this country at the eleventh world's dairy congress in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 22 to 28. O. E. Reed, chief of the department's bureau of dairy industry, will head the group.

Other delegates include: Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz and C. W. Kitchen, Agriculture department; Dr. A. C. Dahlberg, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva; H. P. Davis, Nebraska State College of Agriculture, Lincoln; Fordyce Ely, Kentucky State College of Agriculture, Lexington; Dr. C. L. Roadhouse, California State College of Agriculture, Davis; A. W. Rudnick, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames; C. N. Shepardson, Texas State College of Agriculture, College Station; and T. G. Stitts, Farm Credit Administration, Washington.

Farmer Advised to Buy; Building Costs Rising

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—The time has come, Dr. Van B. Hart of the State College of Agriculture believes, for the farmer to start buying things.

"There's a definite cycle of 18 years, and its last peak was 1925," Dr. Hart told a southern tier regional conference of the New York Farm Bureau Federation Aug. 3.

"It's starting up now, and you can look for it to hit the peak about 1942. So, if a farmer needs a new barn or other buildings, he had better make a loan now and build it before prices get too high."

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Teletype Links 8-State Area In Closed Net Around Criminal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Crime control in the United States is seen here to have been aided substantially by an informal network of communications by which police departments in major population centers have conducted their operations to block the escape of law-breakers.

Eight states, for example, are in instant communication by the teletype system of the New York City Police Department to guard against the big city criminal, and a reciprocal arrangement puts facilities of metropolitan police at the service of neighboring states, according to Gerald S. Morris, superintendent of telegraph here.

The states with which the New York City Police Department has teletype connections include New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio and New York. They comprise an area of 116,000 square miles and have a population of more than 39,000,000 persons.

Distant States Contacted

"We are not limited to contacting these states and frequently, we receive and transmit messages to states in the remote north, south and west of the country by a radio telegraph system," Mr. Morris declared.

"Thanks to the Ohio State Police and the Buffalo, N. Y., Police Department, who are contact points in this network, we are able to operate a system of relays. Certain states are connected with others than those mentioned, and so we are able to extend our activities from the Gulf to the Great Lakes and westward."

By means of the network, messages can be relayed to the most remote point without cost to the police department, according to Mr. Morris, who added that the service was made available as a result of activities of the Associated Police Communications Officers, and was open to participation by any police department.

"In going back over the years, one finds it difficult to imagine what our police problems would be today were there none of these communication facilities to combat the criminal element and to render assistance where the public is endangered on land or sea," he continued.

Radio Contacts Ships

"We maintain a modern wireless telegraph apparatus licensed as Station WPY. Through it we are able to contact similarly equipped stations on land and also ships at sea within a radius of 200 miles of New York. Thus we are able to render assistance to ships in transit and to take into custody any violators of the law within the 587 miles of water surrounding New York. Maritime police problems here are handled almost exclusively by the ship-to-shore radio."

Mr. Morris stressed that while the use of radio in police work was well known and spectacular, he anticipated the telephone would continue to be the dominating agent in police communications. Even in the case of two-way radio, the telephone was necessary, he said.

"In transmitting messages to radio cars we would continue to operate from a central control point," he continued, "but in receiving a reply it would be necessary to transmit to a local receiving point where it would be amplified and carried on a telephone line to the central control point. Until the two-way radio is better developed, this is the only practical way in which we can utilize it."

Time Is Essence

Time is the essence of the radio's importance in police work, according to Mr. Morris, and he discussed two cases to illustrate how valuable modern communications are in the apprehension of criminals in a big city.

"A radio despatcher was notified by a citizen that three men were sitting in a parked car at the foot of Delancy street and that they might bear investigation," he said. "Just as the radio patrol car arrived, one of the three men was seen walking towards the river with a package in his hand. He was intercepted and upon an examination of the package, a revolver was found. The gun was examined by the ballistics bureau and was revealed to be one that was used in a robbery and homicide. The three men were convicted on this evidence.

"In another case, a citizen reported that a coupe was following a truck loaded with valuable merchandise. Within two minutes a radio car, which had been assigned to investigate, reported the coupe had disappeared. With the license number of the coupe which the citizen had given us, we ascertained the name of the owner. We assigned a detective squad car in the owner's neighborhood to investigate his character.

"The detective reported the owner had a bad reputation. We sent out a general alarm to all cars to investigate occupants of the coupe, and within 17 minutes from the time the citizen had advised us of his suspicion, we received a report from a radio car that the occupants had been arrested, charged with the larceny of $100 in drugs stolen from a truck and found concealed in the rumble seat."

Lisbon Premier Defends Ban On Frontier Patrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portugal's opposition to international control on her frontier with regard to the Spanish conflict was defended by Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Premier, in an address to high officers of the army and navy here.

Dr. Salazar declared that Portugal's foreign policy is ruled by two considerations, Anglo - Portuguese friendship and the necessity of keeping "foreign-aided Communism" out of the Iberian peninsula. These two considerations are not, he maintained, as antagonistic as many appear to believe.

"In questions connected with Spain," the Premier added, "it has been said that we have at times opposed British policy. This has to be explained. We, from the first moment, were in accordance with England's wish to circumscribe the Spanish struggle to nationals by means of non-intervention and to let the Spaniards settle their political problems themselves. But to agree with general policies does not necessarily mean agreement with all the processes of carrying these out.

Communist Threat Stressed

"We on the Peninsula," Dr. Salazar said, "have special interests to defend and risks which others do not have to face. Furthermore, we consider that public opinion in some countries, especially England and France, is wrongly informed with regard to the real Spanish problem and the nature of events that have occurred there.

"Some do not believe in the communist danger. We, on the contrary, see it, feel it, and fear that it may be installed in Spain by foreign aid, and the intention frustrated of letting the Spaniards choose their own future regime. . . .

Defends Nationalism

"Hence," he explained, "the attitude we have taken since the first hour; hence our opposition to control being carried out in detriment to Spanish nationalism, the barrier between Portugal and Iberian communism; hence the odium which falls on us."

Dr. Salazar added that as a result of hatred of Portugal's stand, "our country, our people, our history and the future of Portugal" are in peril.

"Therefore," he concluded, "we give warning that a patience which has lasted for a long time and has been magnanimous, may come to an end; we must be vigilant and keep our faith in the high destinies which, with our hands, we are building up for our country."

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Congressional Record Is Ordered

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

The convention has determined the composition of the proposed two-house national legislature but has before it the report of the committee of detail involving many points of consequence as to how members of the lower house are to be elected, what the legislative powers of the new government are to be and so forth. Today: Convention adopted rule National Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

Tomorrow: Delegates reaffirm earlier decision on citizenship requirements for legislators.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 11, 1787.

The houses of the new National Legislature, if it is established, will be required to keep and publish journals of their proceedings, it was assured by action of the Constitutional Convention here today.

The session, after some debate, adopted with slight change the section by the committee of detail on this point. The amended provision is:

The House of Representatives, and the Senate, when it shall be acting in legislative capacity, shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall, from time to time, publish them, except such parts thereof as may in their judgment require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall at the desire of one-fifth part of the members present, be entered on the journal.

Substitutes Rejected

Two suggestions for substitute wordings were rejected and Oliver Ellsworth believed the clause might as well be struck out altogether, trusting the Legislature to publish their actions properly.

James Wilson disapproved of this, saying, "The people have a right to know what their agents are doing or have done, and it should not be in the option of the Legislature to conceal their proceedings." In addition, since publication is required in the existing confederation, he and Mr. Mason believed the omission of the requirement would alarm the people against the new system.

Opposition to the expected Constitution already is forming, according to reports current here, and this opposition may be expected to use every possible handle to disaffect the people toward the product of even so esteemed a body of men as that which has worked here through the hot summer.

Pamphlets Circulated

The Independent Gazetteer, a Philadelphia daily, said on Wednesday, "We hear that a certain party have lately had sundry meetings at the houses of George Bryan and Jonathan Bayard Smith and that a large collection of pamphlets have been circulated through the State. It is said the design of these publications is to excite prejudices against the new Federal Government and thereby prevent its adoption by this State."

The Gazetteer, referring to "this pampered official family," added significantly that, "Jonathan Bayard Smith, it is said, receives 2000 pounds from his office and his brother-in-law, George Bryan, 600 pounds."

The weekly Pennsylvania Gazette said the same day that the 2000 men employed in the legislative parts of the 13 state governments and 10 times that number in executive departments might be expected to constitute a leading source of opposition to the new Constitution that would lessen their powers.

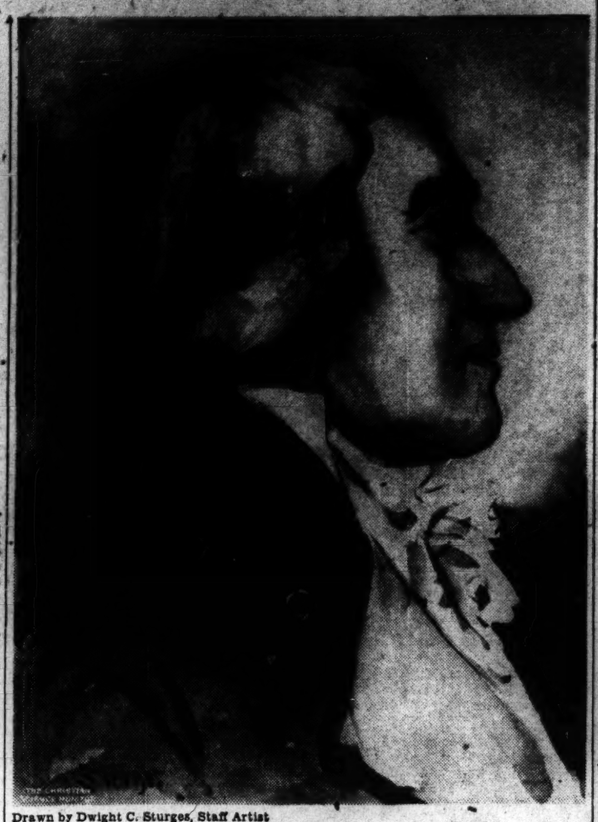
"Besides the expense of this little army of rulers," says the Gazette, "their wisdom decreases in proportion as their numbers increase. . . . These facts should prepare us to adopt the frugal and wise Federal Government which it is expected is now preparing for the United States. . . . It will enable us to support government and pay our debts by imposts and excise, without unequal and oppressive land taxes which are so injurious to agriculture,—and lastly it will extinguish State parties which are so detrimental to social happiness."

Seat of Government

Some discussion arose today in the convention regarding a permanent seat for the new government, this in connection with the power of the Legislature to adjourn to another place. Mr. King and Mr. Madison emphasized the need of a fixed seat to command respect.

"The necessity of a central residence of the Government will be much greater under the new than the old Government," said Mr. Madison. "The members of the new Government will be more numerous. They will be taken more from the interior parts of the States; they will not, like members of the present Congress, come so often from the distant States by water. As the powers and objects of the new Government will be far greater than heretofore, more private individuals will have business calling them to the seat of it."

A motion was formed that the Legislature at its first meeting should designate a place for future sessions, after which a change of place could be made only by passage of a law.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Jonathan Dayton

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Viceroy-Gandhi Meeting Viewed As Peace Step

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5—The surprise invitation of the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, to Mahatma Gandhi to visit him is welcomed here, not only as a logical sequence to the Congress Party's decision to take office, but as a first step to end a political estrangement that has lasted for 5½ years between the British authorities and the famous Indian leader.

The object of the meeting is declared to be not so much political as to "get acquainted." The two men have one great interest in common—love of rural life. The Mahatma's whole political philosophy is bound up with soil, and Lord Linlithgow spent many years in the service of British agriculture. One of his first acts on reaching India was to start a campaign for the improvement of native cattle—one of the most difficult yet most pressing tasks which confronts the country.

Despite the introductory nature of the meeting it appears that the two men managed to find time to broach one or two thorny questions, notably the ban against Abdul Ghaffar, leader of Red Shirt movement, from entering the Northwest Frontier Province.

Started Youth Movement

Abdul Ghaffar was formerly a troublous factor to the British in the Peshawar District where he started the youth movement which was ultimately banned and its founder deported. Subsequently he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for making seditious speeches.

Mr. Gandhi's request that Abdul Ghaffar should be allowed to return home and that he himself should be permitted to visit the Northwest Frontier Province comes at an awkward moment in view of the trouble British authorities are having in rounding up the followers of the Fakir of Ipi who has been preaching—as Abdul Ghaffar once did—a crusade with the object of ejecting the British from India.

It is generally admitted here, however, that the Congress Party's decision to take office creates a new situation which necessitates a new approach. Though the Viceroy has adroitly sidetracked Mr. Gandhi's request by saying he will refer it to the Northwest Frontier Province authorities it is believed that an attempt is going to be made to establish a working agreement with a man who has shown that he is still the most powerful political leader in India.

Evolution of Constitution?

Meanwhile most authorities agree that difficult days lie ahead. The Congress Party, it is pointed out, took office with the avowed intention of smashing the new Constitution, not of working with it.

Mr. Gandhi as the author of the civil disobedience movement is a past master of wrecking methods, and if he really means to smash the Constitution he can soon force the British to return to autocratic instead of democratic methods of government.

The Indian scene takes on quite another aspect, however, if Mr. Gandhi means to try to transform the Constitution by evolution instead of revolution. Hope that this is his aim has certainly been stimulated by his talk with the Viceroy.

Constitution Dinners Scheduled September 17

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Organization of a series of dinners throughout the United States to be held Sept. 17 in connection with the sesquicentennial observance of the signing of the Constitution was announced today by Walter A. Jones, president of the Good Neighbor League.

Mr. Jones said 1000 cities and towns had been selected to co-operate in the program and that President Roosevelt would address the meeting by radio. Many of the dinners, he said, are to be held in churches, particularly in smaller towns.

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Rail Competition Stresses Boom In Linden's Industry

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5 (AP)—Highway Commissioner E. Donald Sterner said today the State would permit the Pennsylvania Railroad to build a temporary bridge over Route 25 at Linden, scene of competitive track-laying by the Pennsylvania and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mr. Sterner said his decision to grant an application by the Pennsylvania came after Jersey Central officials informed the Highway Department they "no longer desired to be heard in the matter."

The contest began last week, when crews of both railroads extended spur lines toward a common goal—a point on the highway opposite the plant of the General Motors Corporation. The race started, it was understood, when railroad lawyers gave the opinion that the first road to reach the highway with a spur would have prior right to bridge it.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINDEN, N. J., Aug. 5—While two railroads laid tracks at furious speed across the nearby meadows this week to tap a new industrial area, Linden city officials smiled over the success of a campaign to abolish unemployment here by making Linden so attractive to business enterprise that job-providing organizations could not afford to remain away.

"Within the last three years, we have added nearly 6000 new jobs to payrolls in Linden, besides helping to stimulate employment among the industrial and service enterprises already established," said City Treasurer James J. Smith, chairman of the municipal industrial relations committee, as he described efforts of this ambitious community to build its economic future on the sound foundation of civic usefulness.

Railroads Seek Trade

And what is more, added Mr. Smith, the parade of business to little Linden, down here on the New Jersey lowlands, appears to be just beginning, as evidenced by the competition between the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania to get their rails into a 700-acre tract the city is planning to develop. Prospects of fat traffic from the new business stimulated the two systems to hurried construction, he said.

In keeping with the growth of industrial enterprises here, the population of Linden has risen from 21,206 in 1930 to an estimated 30,000 today, all during a period when many factory towns were losing ground to the country.

General Motors Corporation, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Warner-Quinlan Oil Company, L. S. Hersh & Co., the Simmons Company and the Burry Biscuit Company are some of the concerns that have helped to make Linden one of the nation's fastest-growing industrial cities.

Motor Plant Active

Addition of a General Motors plant alone provided 3000 jobs in Linden, according to Mr. Smith.

Up to the time of the business recession, Linden had been a quiet town with good administration and a first-class civic consciousness. The tax rate was low as a result of municipal efficiency and a high rate of assessed valuation in relation to the community needs. But widespread unemployment threatened Linden's future when factories began to close and business ran at low ebb.

"Some of us got together right then and decided that the problem would have to be solved and people taken off the relief rolls," Mr. Smith said. "We started looking around for new business and pay rolls. We didn't have much money to spend on promotion, but concerns here had always been well treated, so we invited prospective business to look around and see what we could do for them, ask business men what they thought of Linden and then take our guarantee of a square deal for employers.

Industrial Boom

"That is how Linden's industrial boom got started. Of course, it's expanded since then far beyond our original expectations. The nicest thing is that we haven't had to spend money for all this benefit. We haven't made any tax concessions and the addition of property to the tax rolls has helped us to cut the tax rate."

For years Linden has had the lowest tax rate in New Jersey. Last year it was down to $3.06, and this year the municipal council found it possible to run the local government on the basis of a tax assessment of $1.90. The improvement in municipal finances enabled the city recently to dispose of bonds with a yield of from 1.86 per cent to 2.68 per cent—the lowest rate it has ever paid for borrowed money.

Oosterom Meets Ostrom In Father-Son Reunion

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Johan Oosterom, painter from the Netherlands, stood in line awaiting examination by immigration inspectors.

"I'm sorry, but I shall have to refuse to pass you," said the inspector, John Ostrom.

"But why?" asked Mr. Oosterom anxiously.

"Because you are my father," Mr. Ostrom smiled.

It was the first time Mr. Ostrom, who angliciced his name during the World War, had seen his father in 18 years. Another inspector passed Mr. Oosterom—rules prevent inspectors from examining relatives—and he and his son left together.

U. S. Ready to Evacuate China; Japanese Launch New Drive

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5 (AP)—United States consular officials throughout China today organized the entire American population for immediate evacuation if it becomes necessary through the spread of hostilities between China and Japan.

Consul General Clarence Gauss emphasized that as yet the action was routine and did not indicate that the emergency was considered imminent.

Under Mr. Gauss' directions the 4000 Americans here formed an American Residents' Emergency Committee, with representatives from all sections of the community. They were charged with perfecting arrangements to safeguard the lives and property of Americans. Similar measures were started by the 2000 Americans in Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces.

On the committee were specialists in communication, transportation, food supply, medicine, housing and registration. Mr. Gauss said that the committee was putting into execution a long-established formula that all American communities in China have for use whenever needed.

PEIPING, Aug. 5 (AP)—Mechanized columns of Japanese troops were rolling north today to halt a surprise Chinese advance from behind the 2000-year-old ramparts of the Great Wall.

Motorized columns were moving through Peiping and armored trains from the Japanese headquarters city of Tientsin were bringing new contingents of troops and equipment.

Planes Bomb Lines

The main body of the Japanese advance was reported 30 miles north of Peiping, filing through the low-lying hills to the heavily fortified Chinese positions at Nankow Pass. Japanese troops were but 10 miles from the Great Wall which Peiping's rulers built before the Christian era to keep out the northern hordes.

Japanese communiqués reported warplanes were bombing Chinese troops and trains near Kalgan in an effort to halt the advance of central army troops from the capital of Chahar province. This province as well as Hopeh Japan hopes to bring completely under her influence.

Reports from Nanking, capital of the Central Chinese Government, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was meeting with his ministers and army commanders in emergency session.

Chinese Plans Hidden

Unofficial information of the conferences varied. Some reports called it discussion of terms to bring peace in the undeclared war while others said the officials were speeding plans for a punitive expedition against the Japanese in the north.

Japanese estimates placed casualties since July 7, when the outbreak of hostilities occurred, at 12,000 for both sides.

Included among schools in Peiping which Americans feared would be closed by Japanese domination are the Rockefeller-Pekin Union Medical College, Peiping College for Chinese Studies, Teaching University and Catholic University with a total United States investment of $19,000,000.

Rockefeller-Pekin administrators pointed to the fate of the Mukden Medical College when Japan conquered Manchuria. They said the college was rendered ineffective by "Japanese persecution which drove out competent doctors and others."

American mission property throughout Hopei province includes dozens of lesser schools, 21 hospitals, and 783 churches operated by 150 American missionaries and teachers. It represents an investment of many additional millions of dollars and a huge yearly operation expenditure from funds raised in the United States.

William Rockefeller Estate Increasing a Million a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Six large volumes on file in surrogate's court here today show that the $50,000,000 estate left by William Rockefeller for the benefit of his great-grandchildren is increasing in capital value at the rate of about $1,000,000 a year and that four children and 14 grandchildren have been dividing an additional $750,000 annually among themselves.

The estate has a value after payment of all debts, taxes and expenses of $63,713,889, according to Surrogate James A. Foley, after the withdrawal of $9,514,834 for the use of the heirs and a capital increase of $13,947,361. At present 28 great-grandchildren are in line to participate in the eventual distribution of the estate as specified in Mr. Rockefeller's will.

If the present rate of capital increase continues, the estate should grow to have a value of about $75,000,000 in 1950, it is believed, at which time there may be 50 persons eligible to share in it.

The reports filed with Surrogate Foley revealed that most of the securities left by Mr. Rockefeller were retained by the trustees under his will, with the result that possible speculative losses during the wild finances of the late 1920's were avoided. Three-fifths of the estate is carried in the form of bonds and the remainder in stocks.

Bond maturities gave the trustees the opportunity to invest in high grade securities, especially in government issues during recent years. Lately the estate was said to have been purchasing gilt-edge industrial preferred stocks.

To show how fortunate the trustees had been in their administration of the Rockefeller property, the report mentions that 20,000 shares of participating preferred stock of International Match Company, purchased in 1922 for $125,000, was sold a year later at a profit of $1,175,000. Ten years afterward the company was involved in a financial debacle which cost other members of the Rockefeller family millions of dollars.

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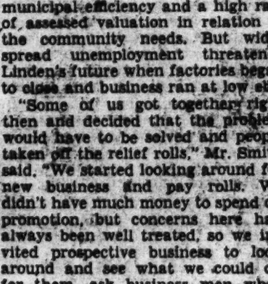
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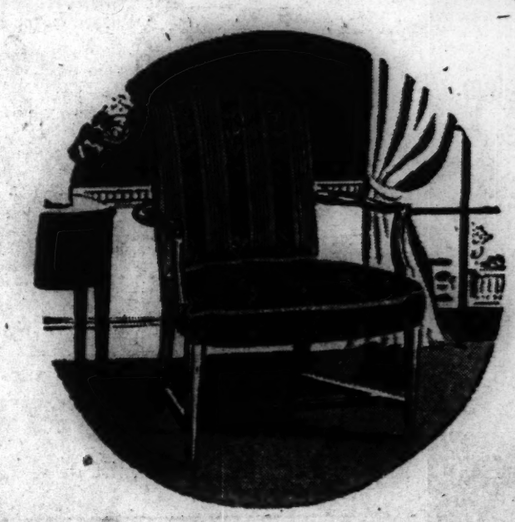

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Mediators Approve Pay Rise For 800,000 Rail Workers

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The labor mediation machinery in the railroad field was invoked with great effect as the National Mediation Board arranged pay raises of from 9 to 9 per cent for 800,000 members of 14 non-operating railroad labor brotherhoods. Ratification of the agreement by the unions was expected by many, although they had not gained the 20 per cent increases they sought.

In case the unions do not accept this compromise, there remains another phase of the mediation machinery which must be utilized before there can be a strike. A presidential fact-finding board would be allowed to investigate and make public recommendations. The unions will consider their course Aug. 11 at a Chicago conference.

Detroit: The Chrysler Corporation's Plymouth plant remained closed today pending a settlement of differences which led to fighting between rival unions yesterday, in which 10 men were injured. Only a few men appeared for work this morning. The gates were not opened, and from a United Automobile Workers' sound truck, circling the plant, came instructions for the men to return to their homes.

Conferences between representatives of the U. A. W. A. and the management, which adjourned at 9 o'clock last night, were resumed today. The U. A. W. A. demanded the reinstatement of four men discharged for alleged participation in an attack yesterday noon on two officials of the Independent Association of Chrysler employees, whose claims of 26,000 members are disputed by the United Automobile Workers.

Philadelphia: Trucks began to move normally throughout Philadelphia today.

The flare-up last night, a few hours after the city-wide sympathy strike had formally ended except in the case of companies under contract to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., subsided and everywhere business houses were replenishing their supplies.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who proclaimed a "state of emergency" yesterday, said the proclamation would remain in effect until he was reasonably certain all danger of further violence was passed.

Police convoys escorted A. and P. contract hauling trucks today.

New York: Picketing by balloons proved a failure here.

The striking Commercial Artists and Designers Union rigged up a dozen helium-filled, 18-inch balloons with a six-foot triangular sign to carry a message to non-striking employees of a cartoon film studio on the fifth floor of a Broadway building.

But a slipknot slipped and the aerial billboard headed for the stratosphere.

Washington: Open warfare between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor is a year old with both sides argueing there is no peace in sight. Each side reported great membership gains during the 12 months.

The Committee for Industrial Organization estimated it has more than 3,000,000 members, compared to about 1,000,000 when the A. F. of L. ordered suspension of the 10 original C. I. O. unions on Aug. 5, 1936.

The A. F. of L. reported its 103 unions have a membership of about 3,200,000, a gain of about 700,000 since it lost the 1,000,000 C. I. O. members.

Montreal: Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., ordered a shutdown of its nine mills, and Managing Director Blair Gordon said they would remain idle "until Christmas" before the company would grant demands of the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers. The Federation called a strike of nearly 10,000 workers of the Dominion Company's plants last Monday morning. The union demands collective bargaining, increased wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

The company, until today, had attempted to maintain partial operations with skeleton staffs. Brief outbreaks of violence at Drummondville and Cote St. Paul plant, however, brought from Mr. Gordon a charge that the union was using "rough-house" tactics and brought the shutdown order.

Sorel, Quebec: Twelve hundred steel workers went on an unexpected strike in five of Sorel's largest plants. The National Catholic Syndicate of Steel Workers called the men from the mills while the afternoon shift was on duty. Office workers also were reported participating. No reason for the walkout was made public.

Atlanta, Ga.: The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board issued formal complaint against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Gadsden, Ala., today charging it "sponsored a series of acts of terrorism directed not only at the United Rubber Workers but at members of other labor unions."

In issuing the complaint, Charles N. Feidelson, regional director of the N. L. R. B., announced a hearing will be conducted in Gadsden Aug. 12.

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The Negus Defers Printing Memoirs To Obey 'Advisers'

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Haile Selassie will not publish his memoirs, it was disclosed today, perhaps because British officials feared they would darken the dawn of an apparent new era of Anglo-Italian amity.

Michael Joseph, the Ethiopian Emperor's publisher, announced Selassie had withdrawn his autobiography from planned publication "on the advice of his political advisers."

What the advice was or who gave it was not disclosed. Authoritative quarters, however, expressed belief that the British Foreign Office had hinted that the memoirs—which were understood to deal fully with the Italo-Ethiopian War and its aftermath—should be suppressed.

Great Britain and Italy, after two years of ill feeling, exchanged olive branches last week in mutual letters of friendship between Premier Benito Mussolini and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

Campers Need Fire Permit

Campers in the national forests are required to get a permit before building fires.

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Tax Report Hits Evasion Schemes And Deductions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A joint congressional committee today outlined the methods by which it hopes to see loopholes in the Income Tax Law plugged before adjournment of Congress.

Legislation in regard to the following "serious loopholes" was declared imperative by the committee.

1. Domestic personal holding companies.
2. Incorporated yachts, country estates, etc.
3. Incorporated talents.
4. Artificial deductions for losses from sales or exchanges of property.
5. Artificial deductions for interest and business expense.
6. Multiple trusts.
7. Foreign personal holding companies.
8. Nonresident aliens.

Brief hearings on the recommendations will be held beginning Monday. Passage of the bill by the House is hoped for before the end of next week.

Quick Legislation Urged

Its public investigation, the committee said, had amply borne out President Roosevelt's charges that bold and ingenious schemes were being used by many people to avoid and evade tax liability. Quick enactment of legislation along the lines recommended was urged "in order to protect the revenue, and in order that all may bear their fair share of the tax burden."

The committee reported having looked into the problem of certain alleged tax-saving devices based on single premium life insurance policies issued by fake foreign insurance companies, but found existing law adequate to reach cases of this type. Pension trusts were passed over for the present because they did not appear to have resulted in a noticeable loss of revenue. Recommendations on other sections of the tax law were promised lated.

Recommendations for Bill

In general, the committee's proposals were as follows:

Elimination of various deductions for personal holding companies to take away the advantage of an individual of accumulating income therein to avoid surtaxes.

Changes in the law to discourage persons, such as actors and radio performers, from incorporating their talents to reduce their taxes.

Curbing incorporation of yachts, city mansions and country estates, etc., for tax-avoidance purposes by including rents in the 80-per cent test required to determine whether or not a corporation is a personal holding company.

Exchange of Property

Provisions to prevent individuals from selling or exchanging property to reduce tax payments.

Changes to block the use of personal holding companies for establishing artificial deductions for interest and business expense.

Elimination of the present $1000 deduction in connection with trust set-ups, designed to prevent an individual from establishing multiple trusts to lower his surtax payments.

A requirement that the net income of a foreign personal holding company be included in the gross income of an American taxpayer controlling such a group, in order to prevent use of this tax-escaping device.

An increase in taxes on wealthy non-resident aliens to bring their taxes on money earned in this country up to the total assessments due if they were American citizens.

Inquiry Is Started Into Panama Crash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A three-man board of inquiry undertook today to find what caused the destruction of the Pan American-Grace airliner which plummeted into the sea off Panama. The crash on Monday night apparently caused 14 fatalities.

The board is composed of Miller C. Foster, assistant to the assistant secretary of commerce, chairman; E. L. Y. Uravich, chief of foreign air line inspection, and Roy Keeley, air line inspector.

'Skyscraper Corn' Title Is Claimed in Minnesota

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—The harvest situation is reversed—tall corn has the midwest "by the ears."

Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin and Iowa's Gov. Nels G. Kraschel thought they settled the question of tall corn last week when a 16-foot, 6-inch Iowa stalk won the "corn contest" the two Governors staged here.

But Hiawatha, Kan., reported a 16-foot, 6-inch stalk, Sidney, Iowa, 16-foot, 7-inch stalk, and a Blue Earth, Minn., farmer turned in what he said was a 19-foot 6-inch skyscraper.

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Runs Again

Frederick Van Nuys
Democratic Senator of Indiana Has Just Announced Candidacy for Re-election

Dinner to Barkley Expected to Mend Democratic Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Once more they are holding a Democratic Party harmony feast. This time it will take place at a Washington hotel on next Tuesday night. All majority members of the Senate and President Roosevelt have been invited. Vice-President Garner will preside.

There won't be any money-raising at this dinner; indeed, if any senators don't care to pay for their tickets they can consider themselves guests of the committee. Whether President Roosevelt will actually attend, or "drop in" during the course of the evening, remains in doubt. If he appears at all, he will be expected to make a speech—informal, but probably significant.

The arrangements committee is composed of four loyal Administration followers—Senators Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee; Josh Lee of Oklahoma; A. Harry Moore of New Jersey; Harry S. Truman of Missouri; with the addition of Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, co-leader of the opposition in the Supreme Court fight.

Outward occasion of the dinner is to pay tribute to Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the new majority leader, but the actual purpose is to erect—if possible—a façade of Democratic harmony with President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner standing shoulder-to-shoulder as at that melodramatic moment on Soldier's Field in Philadelphia last summer when they pledged to fight together "for the duration."

Of course, everybody recognizes that it will take more than dinners to weld the spreading wings of an unwieldy, too-large party majority. Even three-day picnics won't work any longer, as the not-too-happy affair on Jefferson Island showed.

But it will do everybody good, particularly the senators who must go home in a few weeks to face all kinds of constituents, if there is a public burial of the dripping hatchet, complete with headlines and pictures in the newspapers.

As these plans were being announced, James A. Farley, national chairman, was announcing out at Akron, Ohio, that there would be no political "vendettas" in the Democratic Party. Whereupon Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, one of the prominent oppositionists in the Supreme Court fight, sought to test the party chieftain's word by announcing his candidacy for re-election next year.

According to prior report, Senator Van Nuys, along with Senator Burke and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, had been marked down for revenge by the party machine. But, unless the party rift gets a great deal wider than it has yet, it now seems unlikely that these "vendettas" will be pursued, or if pursued, that they would be particularly successful.

The Democratic senators who led the Supreme Court opposition have their own sources of strength, their recent battle may have given them a measure of Republican support, and the New Deal would be courting trouble to resist peace-making at this juncture.

Security

(Continued from Page 1)

old-age assistance law in 1935, in June of this year the number of persons receiving help under the federal-state plan totaled 96,000. Approximately 25,000 families and 59,000 children received aid in June under the plan for helping dependent children.

Mrs. Rosenberg denies that unemployment insurance benefits or pensions paid under the act are charity or relief, stressing the payments are made to forestall relief programs like those developed during the last depression.

Distribution of Loss

"Through unemployment insurance, like other types of insurance, a loss, which is crushing to those who incur it in any month or year, is made bearable by being distributed among large numbers of people and over a period of years," she says.

The vocational rehabilitation service is expected to enable persons, now unable to support themselves because of some disability, to regain earning power. New York state received nearly $195,000 in Federal grants during the last fiscal year in support of this program, and at the year-end there were 2808 persons under training.

Savannah Pine Newsprint

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5 (AP)—More than 3000 copies of Wednesday's Savannah Morning News, printed on paper made at the Savannah Pine Pulp Laboratory, were dispatched to all parts of the country to show advancement in the pine pulp newsprint industry.

Education Found Pressing Need of Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

promotion of collective bargaining is a true reading of public sentiment—the public must attain a better understanding of trade unions, and be patient with their first steps in newly-organized industry.

On the labor side, should legal checks be needed to discourage exuberant ignorance, such as often is seen in sit-down strikes, no doubt the legislation will be voted. If new unions do not govern themselves properly the public doubtless will impose restrictions.

In this call for self-discipline, newer unions show signs of lacking leadership. Names of few experienced trade unionists are found on rosters of the big new unions.

As early workers see it, their fights and sacrifices brought collective bargaining to its present state of development. It was bought and paid for by countless losses, griefs, frustrations, pinchings and stintings—woes that fell on all the family.

Faults Recognized

They confess there were grafters among union members, men who sold out their brothers, and there were men who worked first for themselves, and there were disheartening mistakes in judgment, excesses, and therefore defeats.

Yet the larger mass of trade unionists have gone along in good standing and peace, for example the machinists and miners, clothing makers and railroad brotherhoods, blacksmiths and printers.

The pioneers had no thought of remaking society. They often worked 12 hours a day and sometimes seven days a week. They wanted shorter hours. Their pay was small. They wanted more for their families. Employers often were willing to give generously to charity—but not for justice. The only solution these laboring men saw was to organize and stand up to the employer, not as a single helpless individual against a powerful company, but as a combine of its workers.

"I was fired so many times 30 years ago when trying to organize," recalls Roy Horn, president of the blacksmiths and drop forgers, "that I had to take an assumed name to get work. Employers put me on the blacklist, and refused me employment. I was married and had my mother to care for. My pay was so small my wife was ashamed to go on the street in the clothes she had."

Now Leader of 30,000

Mr. Horn now leads 30,000 members of his craft.

Unions in many ways resemble a fraternity. Many members retain membership and pay dues long after dropping active contact with the union.

Meanwhile organized labor improved working conditions over the country. Through its efforts the eight-hour work day became common. Wages increased. Workmen's compensation laws, etc., were enacted. The pioneer's job was completed. Incidentally, non-union workers reaped a partial benefit.

Today the worker finds unions ready-made or waiting for him. Wages and hours in some instances are better than the world ever has seen.

How these things came into being, the new generation of workers does not know.

Rarely is the worker a student. Invention is making him even less so. In former years, when a man spent years learning a trade, this task and achievement tended to make him more thoughtful. As the mass production of the present saps skill and multiplies monotony, and as factories increase, the host of the unskilled and semi-skilled expands. It is these who now are being introduced to unionism.

Men are joining unions with no more knowledge of them than of the next day's weather. Yet a union is more intricate than a watch. Primarily it is a mental knot of human relationships. It involves personalities both of union leader and employer, earnings, industrial trends, the job, the home, and the children's welfare.

A Trade in Itself

Becoming an intelligent union man is virtually a trade in itself to be learned after a worker puts on his button. Chiefs of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. agree to this. Says one of the latter, "Organization is one thing and unionization another. It takes experience, maybe years, to become a capable trade unionist."

Similarly, a national figure on the A. F. of L. side remarks, "I used to think organization was everything. Now I've changed. I see that education is more important."

Absence of education, experts assert, is the weakness and danger of all newly organized trade unions.

Education in this case means mostly the self-education of how to conduct a union and deal wisely with employers—that is, it means experience.

Statistics show workers are being organized into unions so rapidly they are not absorbing a great deal of union education. The major part of the organizing is being done by the C. I. O. It has reasons for organizing new workers as soon as possible. One is that the willingness of workers to organize goes by waves. One day they may flock in; the next week, they may have no interest. As a C. I. O. organizer observes, "You have to get them when they want to come, and act at that moment."

But can the labor world digest the raw millions?

Training Declared Need

"If John L. Lewis would stop right now and train the workers he already has enrolled, it would be the best thing he could do," avers an A. F. of L. man who is ardent for the industrial unionism of Mr. Lewis. "But at the rate Lewis is rushing new workers into unions wholesale without union training, he is organizing trouble. There will be extravagances and disturbances. The whole C. I. O. movement will blow up and the explosion will damage the entire labor movement, including the A. F. of L."

First signs of trouble have come from the automobile industry with its numerous unauthorized sit-downs and delays in production.

No pause has been granted for education by the C. I. O. in its haste to reap the harvest, nor has it set apart any money for education, according to observers. It is putting all its time and cash into organization.

Views of a Veteran

Of this impetuous force, an influential veteran in the C. I. O. explains:

New workers are coming into unions with enthusiasm. They are impatient. They expect to obtain everything over night. It doesn't work out that way. What the old unions have got, it has taken them years to win. It will take years for the new unions to make all the progress they look for.

New unions are apt to be too impetuous. That has been the cause of many of the strikes in the automobile industry.

In the unions now forming in fields never before organized, there is likely to be much of this impatience, and efforts to get at once what can only be achieved bit by bit with time.

Some members will become discouraged because of expecting too much and not getting it. They will drop out. Later as they realize anew the advantages of the union, they will come back in.

Ultimately, as in the older unions today, members will learn the ways of working with themselves and with employers, and the union will become to them an institution like the schools.

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Ranger's Snub Bow Gets Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

winds, a thing that Endeavour was not accustomed to. The time margins in the first two races probably don't mean much because Mr. Sopwith wandered far—as is customary under such circumstances—in a futile search for a better wind.

The third race yesterday was different. There were white caps. Not many, but perhaps a 10- or 11-knot breeze, and that was where Ranger's bow came to notice.

Everybody connected with the races had been hoping for a strong wind. It was pointed out that Endeavour's long overhanging bow was designed for rolling seas. She had her rolling seas yesterday, but still on the long reach toward the outer goal Ranger inched ahead. Her bow tunneled the water instead of slashing it as did Endeavour's.

This raises into relief again the old debate between a bulbous fish-like nose and the knife edge. The last time this long standing controversy came into discussion was during the early days of the Normandie (bulbous) and Queen Mary (knife).

How Respective Bows Acted

Of course, that may over-simplify it, but in actual observation it appeared that when Endeavour hit a wave a great white spray flew up from its bow. On the other hand, when Ranger hit a wave there was much less spume discernible. It just appeared that Endeavour slashed into the water while Ranger rolled over it.

And that was the difference which most experts said accounted for Ranger's 4 minutes and 27 seconds lead over Endeavour yesterday. It wasn't that Endeavour was slow, it was just that Ranger set a new windward record of 2 hours, 3 minutes, 55 seconds.

Mr. Sopwith commented last night on the speed of Ranger to windward footing fast at the same time. While Mr. Vanderbilt withholds comment concerning Ranger's design at this time, Harry Cook, foreman in charge of Ranger's construction, advised this correspondent in Bath a month ago to watch Ranger's bow, and the ship's crew give full credit for the victories to the design of the bow.

Mr. Nicholson said last night:

"Ranger is the greatest development in Class J designing in the history of the cup."

German Day Fete Planned in U. S.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—The German-American Volksbund continued plans for a German Day celebration Sunday, Aug. 8, at Kenosha, Wis., despite protests of private and labor organizations and of the Wisconsin Federation of German-American Societies that the bund was "Nazi-sponsored and un-American."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York told the House yesterday a Nazi camp would be opened near Milwaukee Sunday, Aug. 8.

He read a telegram from an undisclosed informant asserting that "Camp Hindenburg" would be established 20 miles north of Milwaukee and that troops in uniform would be on hand.

Saying he never had heard of the place where the camp is to be located, Representative Thomas O'Malley (D) of Wisconsin, asked for the name of the sender of the telegram.

Mr. Dickstein replied: "You are a little unreasonable to ask me to disclose a spy among their own people."

Need of Rain Noted In U. S. Crop Survey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Numerous dry spots appeared yesterday in a nation-wide survey of crop conditions by the Weather Bureau.

"There is now a general need of moisture in many places between the Appalachian Mountains on the east and the Rockies on the west," the bureau said after reporting "development of droughty conditions over considerable areas."

Reports from major farm areas said July weather this year was "ideal for most farm operations, especially harvesting of winter grains. Recent weeks have speeded harvesting of wheat and other grains, the bureau said, with corn and cotton crops making satisfactory progress.

Rains now are needed on eastern and western edges of the corn belt, the survey said, while the eastern part of the cotton belt requires warm, dry weather.

Ban on Night Work Held Unenforceable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5—New Jersey's law banning night work for women cannot be properly enforced without a sizable increase in the present staff of investigators, according to Michael T. Angel, acting deputy commissioner of labor. Investigations begun after passage of the law by the 1937 Legislature would continue, he said, but would be largely for the purpose of gathering data.

Holding that the present staff of 24 inspectors was already overburdened with routine factory inspections, Mr. Angel said the 24 inspectors were required by law to make an annual inspection of the state's 10,750 factories and 2000 bakeries and confectionery stores.

There has been agitation for repeal of the measure in so far as it affects night clubs and restaurants. The law prohibits employment of women between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 7 a. m., and imposes penalties for violations.

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Wonders of Research: Ride and Sail

Caterpillar type of propulsion adapted by California inventor to vehicle for travel by both land and water—Honor for discovery of rare musk-ox fossil goes to Indiana hunter of turtles

Wide World

Combined Boat and Automobile

Completes Cruise on Lake and Crawls Ashore for Jaunt on Highway

In this day of surprise packages, when one can buy soap and have a box of powder thrown in, dog biscuits and get a dog, or chili con carne and a Mexican sombrero, George E. Powell, master mechanic of Glendale, Calif., makes himself an automobile and finds he has a boat as well.

The new land-water craft, with a cruising speed of 35 miles per hour on land and 10 on water, is one of the few such combination devices which actually give satisfactory performance in either medium. To build it took nearly two years' time and cost $6500. A four-cylinder gasoline motor supplies the power. It is propelled by "caterpillar"-type rubber treads on both land and water.

Built of galvanized iron, Powell's "mobile-boat," or "boatmobile," is considerably heavier than most medium cars, tipping the scales at 4300 pounds. Five water-tight compartments keep the craft from sinking when it takes to water. Mr. Powell hopes to find purchasers for his invention among people who live near lakes or rivers where no boats offer connections with civilization.

Fossil-Find Added To National Museum

Victor Mahan of Crawfordsville, Ind., uncovered one of the rarest of extinct North American mammalian fossils, according to reports made at the meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists: It was an extinct musk-ox, Symbos cavifrons, and Mr. Mahan found it while hunting turtles in Ripley Township. While searching along a small superficial stream, locally called Mill Creek, he noticed a horn protruding from the mud and gravel, and he uncovered an unusual skull.

He brought the speciman to Crawfordsville and placed it in a local barber shop window for exhibition. Dr. Leo Murray finally identified it and pronounced it an almost perfect example of the extinct musk-ox. The find was made in July of last year. In the fall the specimen was acquired by the United States National Museum.

Sky Scannings

Jupiter is now the most conspicuous object in the evening sky—on the meridian about 10:30 p. m. Meanwhile, Mars is nearing the southwestern horizon, while Saturn is just above the eastern. Vega, Alpha Lyrae, is almost directly overhead, while Sirius, the magnificent Alpha star of the Great Dog, companion of Orion, is very nearly underfoot. Gaining at the rate of two hours monthly, Orion may be expected on the eastern horizon at this hour in late October—the sign of approaching winter.

Vega falls very nearly within the "circle of perpetual occultation," and hence is above the New England horizon nearly the whole 24 hours of the day—though visible of course only at night.

It sets slightly west of north and rises slightly east of the same point. Watch it in the December sky. It is one of our most striking summer stars, because of its brilliant blue-white color, and because it soars almost in the zenith in the summer evenings. But when winter comes, it retires inconspicuously to the far north, and yields its place of supremacy to Canis Major and Taurus, with their pilot stars, Sirius and Aldebaran.

The prominent red star just east of Mars is Antares, in the constellation of the Scorpion. Antares belongs to the class of stars called binaries, or double stars. As is commonly the case, the companion of Antares is a much smaller star than its primary—seventh magnitude, and a distinct green. It lies so close to Antares that it constitutes a well-known test for acuity of vision. It requires a power of 75x or so to bring it out. This means a glass of three or four inches aperture. These two bodies, locked in each other's gravitational attraction, revolve about each other, quite like the earth and moon, except in a much longer period. Many examples of double stars are known, some of them with one of the members dark, causing periodic eclipse of the bright member. This may be the cause of at least some of the variable stars known to exist.

North Pole Colonies

Soviet natural scientists who have "colonized" the North Pole are going to have American neighbors. An expedition led by Clifford J. McGregor will spend the coming year at Fort Conger, on the coast of Grant Land, directly opposite North Greenland, making an intensive study of polar weather.

Although the expedition is privately financed and organized, the U. S. Weather Bureau not participating, bureau officials have loaned a full equipment of necessary scientific instruments, including thermometers, barometers, wind-measuring devices, balloons and observing instruments for high-altitude work. Meteorographs will be carried on the expedition's aircraft. Daily data will be transmitted by radio to bureau headquarters in Washington.

The radio equipment carried by the expedition will make conversation with the Soviet "colony" comparatively easy. Fort Conger is the same base used by Gen. A. W. Greely in the 1880's when 80 degrees north latitude was still a world's record for northern exploration. Grant Land is the northernmost section of the large land mass known as Ellsemere Island.

Long-Tongued Bee

Prof. Lloyd R. Watson of Alfred University is searching for a bee with a long tongue. It seems red clover is a very important American crop and so far the bees have not done their share in pollenating it—because their tongues are too short to reach the nectar. Other insects have had to take on the task.

By means of cross breeding, Dr. Watson has produced one unusual strain of bees—bees so gentle (reputedly) that they form a delightful parlor guest, coming and going by way of a small opening in a parlor window. These bees have a particularly dense coat of down which the professor says will increase their value as pollenators tremendously.

New Door 'Slapper'

A piece of spring steel and two small rubber pads, one tacked on either end, will hold back quite heavy doors during the summer days, discovers W. Jennings Butts of New York. Mr. Butts has perfected the "Jayway" door holder, automatically holding doors open at any angle so long as the rubber pads are on the floor and the spring steel spread out beneath door and floor.

What's in a Name?

How do scientific names for things originate?

Usually, Professor So-And-So who discovered a new and rare Petunia or an unusual species of sea-worm, sits down and gathers about him a stock of Latin and Greek words, picking out some root word, which more or less describes or is characteristic of the "discovery."

Dr. Robert T. Morris of Stamford, Conn., has a better way. He called for a new word to rank with plankton, those tiny creatures that make up the bulk of sea population and form food for whales and fishes, except that the new classification would indicate food found in the top layer of ocean mud.

Here are some of the words suggested:—Iloen or Ascion, expressing in slime-imbedded organic particles serving as animal foodstuff in contrast to plankton, expressing free floating material. Dr. W. A. Dayton of the U. S. Forest Service suggested "Ilyophagous organisms," adding the Greeks called mud feeders "borborophagous." Others suggested hyperbius, limousplankton, sapropol, Ilyonic food, Ilytrophon or Acropelotic.

Dr. Morris would like now to find something between "ascion and Sapropol."

Burning Skies

Add to the "burnished skies" sung by poets a new type discovered by three Cleveland natural scientists—and countless sunbathers—a sky that burns more than the sun.

Apparently, the rays from one of these burning skies are ultraviolet. They come from the sun, but are scattered in the blue of the sky, and fall like mist from all parts of the sky at once.

That such skies exist is not new to science, but the fact that some sky rays carry nearly twice the burning power of sun rays is. The full report is issued by M. Luckiah, A. H. Taylor and G. P. Kerr in the Current Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Dealing in Millionths

A new legislative bill calling for "millionths" instead of millions has been recently submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for transmission to Congress, dealing with the proposal to fix the standards of weights and measures in the United States.

"It seems strange," remarks the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little Inc., "that 150 years after the founding of the Republic, legislative action should be necessary to fix the value of the inch. Nevertheless we have never had a statute which defines the way in which these units shall be determined."

The proposal calls for establishment of the United States inch as equal to exactly 25.4 millimeters. The British inch, derived directly from the Imperial yard is about four parts in a million shorter than the American inch. The proposed legislation inch falls midway between present values of British and United States inches.

Sugar Bloc to Push Restriction Bill Despite President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A memorandum from the Interior Department today explained the basis of President Roosevelt's objection to the sugar bill, now before the House of Representatives. The measure would cut the amount of refined sugar brought in from Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, thus assuring a larger market to domestic producers.

The President warned congressional leaders yesterday that he intends to veto the bill if passed in its present form. If members of Congress heed the Administration's plea, it will mean bucking a strong sugar lobby. Spokesmen from the domestic producers and refiners claim they have enough votes in both the House and Senate to override a veto.

The "sugar bloc" of 50 senators and Representatives today determined to push the legislation in spite of the Administration's opposition. A far-reaching principle as to whether Congress or the Executive should legislate for the country was involved, their leaders declared.

In an impassioned plea for defeat of the measure, the Interior Department, which has supervision over Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, compared their position with that of the American colonies before the Revolution.

"These discriminations," said the memorandum, the contrary to contemporary American policy. They establish an Old World colonialism in America.

"The essence of Old World colonialism against which the colonies rebelled when they declared their independence was the right of the mother country to exploit these colonies to consider their citizens as occupying a secondary and inferior status and to place economic obstacles in their path in favor of commercial interests in the mother country.

"It is self-evident that sound statesmanship in the United States cannot recognize, cannot permit, the establishment of such a continuing policy with us."

"Extraordinary benefits and protection" held to be given domestic sugar refiners under the bill were listed by the department as follows:

1. Stabilization under safeguards of the United States sugar market, sought unsuccessfully at the refiners' own expense under the sugar institute.
2. Limitation of liquid sugar importation, thereby reducing competition with American refiners' products for confectionery and baking.
3. Protection from an outright embargo on Cuban importations of direct-consumption sugar in excess of 375,000 tons, or 87,000 short tons less than the 1936 quota.

The department's memorandum went on to point out that under the provisions of the Philippine Independence Act refiners are protected against importations of refined sugar, duty-free, from the Philippine Islands, "where great expansion would be possible if no restrictions were imposed." To the limitation of 50,000 long tons of duty-free refined sugar provided for in the Philippine Independence Act the pending bill adds the provision that no more than 80,214 short tons, raw value, of direct-consumption sugar may be brought in from the Philippines in any calendar year, even with payment of full duty.

According to the department's estimates, American refiners had an excess of over $20,000,000 in 1936 over the world refiners' margin. This was described as "indirect subsidy under quota legislation to the 14 refining companies of $1600 for each person employed by them, as against an average wage of $1005."

Refiners' spokesmen, meanwhile, argued that they should not be expected to compete with the low-paid and hard-worked labor employed by large corporations in the island possessions.

Women Urged to Refuse to Ride With Drinking Drivers of Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Sit-down strikes against riding with drinking drivers should be staged by the women of America to help the cause of highway safety, according to Norman Damon, manager of the safety department or the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

"Women should remain seated at home or in restaurants rather than venture to ride with a driver who had been drinking," Mr. Damon said in an interview today. "By establishing a practice of this kind, women would not only be saved serious risk to themselves, but also place a social stigma upon the practice of riding with drinking drivers."

Mr. Damon said that the drinking driver was much more of a menace than the driver who was really intoxicated. The "drunk," he said, usually shows his condition by appearance and actions and can be dissuaded from driving. On the other hand, the person with one drink too many appears normal, but actually is dangerous.

"Students of highway safety are agreed that many passengers have met serious injury because they lacked the moral courage to refuse to ride with a host who had been drinking," he continued. "Since women are the arbiters of manners as well as fashions, they can establish this new precedent in the interest of thousands of persons.

"All the laws in America against drunken drivers will not affect the driver who is not drunk, but has had just one drink too many. This is a problem that must be solved by social custom rather than by legislation. The women of America have the power and the influence to make this change for the better."

Pennsylvania Drys Rally

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 5 (AP)—Pennsylvania dry forces will carry their fight to eliminate beer and liquor sales to the voters in an increasing number of communities through local option this fall. A survey by the State Liquor Control Board disclosed today that 150 communities will vote on the issue. Last November 63 communities balloted and 19 banned beer or liquor.

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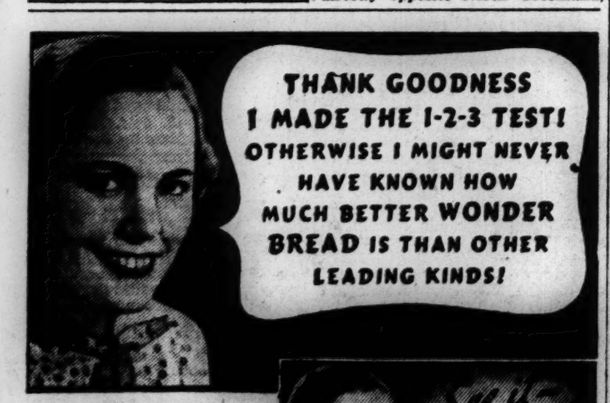
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Ranger May Finish Cup Series Today—Sox Establish New Mark With Eight Wins

Vanderbilt's Ranger Sets New Mark for 10-Mile Windward Leg

ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTER ARGO, Off Newport, R. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—Taking advantage of a premature start by his rival, T. O. M. Sopwith, Harold S. Vanderbilt brought his America's Cup defender Ranger around the first mark on today's 30-mile triangular course at 12:57:46 p. m. (E. S. T.) to lead Sopwith's Endeavour II by more than half a mile and set a new record for a 10-mile windward leg.

Unofficial timing gave the white-hulled American sloop, which yesterday set a new mark for a 15-mile beat to windward, her second record by a margin of 33 seconds. Her elapsed time for the 10-mile beat was 1h. 17m. 46s. and displaced the former record of 1:18:19 set by Sopwith's Endeavour I in her second victory over Rainbow, also skippered by Vanderbilt, in 1934.

Endeavour II turned the mark at 1:01:51, trailing by four minutes and five seconds, as Ranger appeared headed for her fourth straight triumph and the one that will end the current series for the "old mug."

ABOARD COAST GUARD CUTTER ARGO, Off Newport, R. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith, seeking to prevent Harold S. Vanderbilt from scoring his fourth straight victory with Ranger in defense of the America's Cup, got off to a bad start today when he sent his blue-hulled Endeavour II over the starting line ahead of the signal and was recalled and forced to start again.

This gave Vanderbilt, who needs only today's race to complete his successful trophy defense, an extensive initial advantage. His Ranger was well on her way before Endeavour could start again.

The challenger lost about eight lengths. It was the first time in cup history that a contender was recalled for "beating the gun."

Ranger Comes About

Sopwith recrossed the line 1m., 15s. after the defender. He then went over on the port tack to begin the 10-mile beat against a southwesterly wind that inaugurated the 30-mile race over a triangular course, and Vanderbilt, who had started on a starboard tack, immediately came about and covered him.

Endeavour crossed the line approximately 10 seconds ahead of the starting signal. That bit of misjudgment probably scuttled any chance Sopwith had of taking one race in the series.

The start followed 10 minutes of jockeying. At the starting signal Ranger was so close aboard Endeavour that the British skipper probably had little choice but to cross the line or risk fouling Ranger, which would have given the race to the defender anyhow.

Sopwith had piloted Endeavour into a cul-de-sac, with the white-hulled American sloop on one side and the buoy, marking the end of the starting line, on the other.

Spanking Breeze

Half an hour after her disastrous beginning, Endeavour II appeared to be footing faster while Sopwith gave the challenger her head in a spanking breeze estimated to be blowing at approximately 14 miles per hour.

The cutter Argo, keeping pace with contenders, was doing 11.5 knots as an indication of the fast windward pace. There was a possibility that Ranger would break a windward record for the second successive day. The present mark for a 10-mile windward leg, 1h. 18m. 19s., was set by Endeavour I, Sopwith's first challenger, in 1934. Ranger yesterday broke the record for a 15-mile beat to windward.

At 12:16 p. m. (E. S. T.), Endeavour II began a short-tacking duel, coming about three times in five minutes. Ranger continued to cover her rival easily, holding safe a lead of approximately 400 yards.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5—The southwest breeze that gave Ranger and Endeavour II such a fine opportunity yesterday of displaying their relative speeds under fair and square conditions with the former winning by 4m. 27s., was still much in evidence when the two contenders for America's Cup honors overhauled their gear today for the fourth and, what many regarded as the final race, of the sixteenth match for the 134-ounce silver ewer.

Up to today it has been a summer of gentle airs mostly east and southeast with smooth seas in eastern Block Island sound where the two yachts have held most of the trials and races. Of the 20 contests which Ranger has sailed to date only two have been with winds of more than 10 or 12 knots and those were not much over 15. It is hoped therefore, that in the remaining four weeks in which the five class J boats now in the harbor are scheduled to meet at least a dozen times, there will be a chance of seeing what they can do in strong airs, say well up to 20 knots.

World Record

Seven years ago Yankee ran round a 30-mile triangle in a 22-knot northeaster in 2h. 47m. 59s. which still stands as a worl drecord. As Ranger has beaten Yankee every time they have met, with one fluky exception, Mr. Vanderbilt is confident that his remarkable boat can displace the Boston boat in the yachting sun.

That Ranger is capable of such a performance was shown yesterday when she covered 15 miles to windward in a 10-knot breeze in 2h. 3m. 55s., thirty seconds better than the mark set by Rainbow (not Vigilant, as was stated yesterday) three years ago.

That Ranger was able to sail that windward leg yesterday at a speed of 7.28 knots an hour was due in part at least to the thrilling start which Mr, Vanderbilt negotiated in which he drove his yacht at full speed across the line inside of three seconds after the signal. The well nigh perfect timing was one of the outstanding features of the race. Another was Endeavor II's justification of the prediction that under similar conditions of wind and sea she is almost as fast as Ranger, in fact many experts believe that if Mr. Sopwith, her owner and skipper, would slacken his sheets a bit and not pinch his boat up the breeze, he would find himself much closer to, if not ahead, of the Vanderbilt yacht.

Except possibly for this pinching, he made few if any mistakes yesterday, and was always threatening. Realizing his opponent as worthy of his steel, Vanderbilt went right after the better berth at the go off, and having won it by some 20 seconds, that being the approximate time of their crossing the line, he held his lead and matched tack for tack in the duel which Sopwith staged within a few minutes after the contest began.

In the first 10 miles Endeavour tacked 11 times to 10 for Ranger. Some of these so-called boards were less than 200 yards, in fact, Endeavour tacked twice inside of two minutes. But Vanderbilt always held the better berth, and, when his opponent gave up the tacking contest, Ranger settled down to the work of outfooting and outweathering Endeavour.

Tacked Too Soon

With the outer half a mile up the breeze, Vanderbilt tacked for it too soon and, being compelled to take an extra hitch, lost fully two minutes before rounding the buoy, with Endeavour coming fast and easing round 4m. 3s. later.

Vanderbilt gybed his main boom to port at once and had his big parachute spinnaker drawing in three and a half minutes. On the other hand Sopwith simply eased his main sheet and his foremast hands broke out their big kite in less than three minutes. It was 10 minutes, however, before the big running sail was drawing properly.

Both skippers began edging off the course, Ranger to the east and Endeavour to the west and two thirds of the way to the finish they were two miles apart.

Two miles from the line, both smothered their spinnakers, and after gybing broke out their Genoa jibs and big staysails in the reach for the finish.

Although it seemed as if Endeavour to the westward had a trifle more wind, Ranger managed to pick up 24 seconds in the slide down the leeward leg which would seem to show that there is comparatively little difference between them in a spinnaker run, with Ranger making most of her gains on the wind, which has been the outstanding feature of her races this summer.

America's Cup Races

By the Associated Press

Standing

Yacht	Won	Lost
Ranger, defender	3	0
Endeavour II, challenger	0	3

First Race

Sailed Saturday, July 31, over 30-mile triangular course: won course: won by Ranger, timed in 4:41:15, with margin of 17m. 5s.; Endeavour II timed in 4:58:20.

Second Race

Sailed Monday, Aug. 2, over 30-mile trianguler course: won by Ranger, timed 3:41:33, with a margin of 18m. 32s.; Endeavour II timed in 4:00:05.

Third Race

Sailed Wednesday, Aug. 4, over 30-mile windward-leeward course: won by Ranger, timed in 3:54:30, with a margin of 4m. 27s.; Endeavour II timed in 3:58:57.

Fourth Race

Today, Thursday, 30-mile triangular course, starting at 11:40 a.m. (EST). Victory for Ranger would mean end of the best of a four out of seven series and the 16th defense of the cup since 1851.

'Parachute' Pulls Ranger on Run Home

International

America's Cup Defender

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Class J Yacht Is Shown Here With Its Famous Balloon Sail. This Spinnaker, the Largest in the World, Is Made of 18,000 Square Feet of Canvas, Which Makes Quite a Bag of Wind When Full

Landlubber Still in Dark After Race

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5—It was all wrong from the start. The alarm broke the stillness of a perfectly grand sleep. A hurried scramble to quiet the disturbing br-r-r-r, a couple of uncontrolled yawns and then a degree of composure. At last an eye opened and the room was in darkness. I believed it was still the middle of the night. Another eye-opening effort showed the illuminated clock dials pointed sternly at 5 a. m.

Some folks can awaken bright and cheery at such an hour, but not so this individual. Why, may I ask, did I set the alarm for 5? Oh, yes! The America's Cup races, probably the most stupendous show on earth! No, that would be the circus and I've outgrown arising at 5 a. m. to see the circus arrive, so it's the greatest show on water. Well, that is worth disturbing one's sleep for—but it's still dark!

The labors encountered to reach Newport, R. I., present mecca of the yachting world, were too boresome to detail now. By vaulting time I'm here and boarding the Chelan, spacious United States Coast Guard cutter. Now we're getting somewhere! Rubbing elbows with officious dignitaries (if yachting attire so signifies), experts in yacht reporting, and high-ranking Coast Guard officials did not subdue our jauntiness. They did not bother to suspect the landlubber present and I did not tell them.

Colored Glasses Help

We're off to Brenton Reef with less ado than a trip to Nantasket or Coney Island. Sailing a path straight through the greatest flotilla of yachting display I've ever seen—not excepting the Harvard-Yale crew race gathering—nearly fired the excitement which would have betrayed my landlubber identity. By quickly donning colored glasses I hide my wide-eyed astonishment, and on we go.

Pleasant sailing for nearly an hour brought the Chelan to where the race starts. There is the Ranger hoisting sail and off to the port side is the Endeavour II, sails already set. Without meaning to be a traitor to my country, let's venture a hope that the English boat wins. That really would be something to see because, as you know, the British challengers have won only five races in the 16 series.

The final warning signal found both parading—or is it jibing?—in a half circle to the starting mark. On the Chelan's bridge I heard the seconds being counted off, 8-7-6-5-4-3-2 and a deep throated boat whistle meant the race was on. Seeing Ranger out front I casually inquired direction, wind, etc. That seemed logical and started an expert revealing things I did not care to ask.

Fine Race This Is!

After tacking a couple of times, the challenger and defender deliberately helm off in opposite directions, entirely ignoring one another. A fine race this is! This tacking business is all right, though, I like that fine, but it looks like no other race I've ever seen. Can't see the start of the race now and the 15-mile turn is somewhere ahead. No cheers, no applause and only such nautical nonsense as: Ranger's head sail is luffing, Endeavour is pointing well, etc.

More than an hour of this watching and listening, and frankly I'm getting drowsy. Rays of a warm sun accompanied by a facial tattoo from southwest breezes are bringing into importance the fact that I got up at 5 a. m. A 10-minute dose in the face of a million-dollar or more expenditure is not courage, it is evidently ignorance, lack of excitement or appreciation. When I awakened the scene had not changed much and I had missed nothing of importance.

There is the buoy for the turn! Now I'll see some real sailing, so they tell me. Sure enough, Ranger kept her lead "down the wind" (yachting term, I think), rounded the mark and broke out a parachute spinnaker. Ranger is "running home," and I'm ready to tell you that suits me. Endeavour II also turns and now the two look like mended half melons on a knife. With all that sail they should fly, but they don't.

Sailor Bored, Too

Had to pace the deck for diversion and hide my boredom. A good-looking Coast Guard sailor surveyed me critically, grinned, and said, "When does the race begin?" He is a sailor, mind you, and with that remark I no longer cared who knew of my boredom. Harold Vanderbilt had the race in hand as neatly as the Yankees are leading the American League.

While my sympathies still ran to Tom Sopwith, the Ranger could not win soon enough for me to return to the bed I had deserted so many hours ago. Then to my dismay, with Endeavour seemingly headed for foreign waters, I learned that the Chelan would not put back into port until both boats finish.

You have since read that it was the closest race of the present series. Well, I wouldn't know, but I do claim some credit because I certainly rooted home that British boat and was rewarded by having to wait only four minutes after Ranger finished, and at last we headed for port.

No doubt it's a great race. They wouldn't spend millions for nothing. I'm glad I went down to see it, but I'm not going again in a hurry. I got up in the dark and I'm still in the dark, despite the greatest show on water—the America's Cup races.

Kelley in Aug. 14 Run Up Mount Washington

GORHAM, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—Officials of the second annual eight-mile road run Aug. 14 to the top of Mount Washington, highest peak in New England, announce the entry of Johnny Kelley of Arlington, former winner of the Boston A. A. marathon.

Kelley is expected to furnish the chief opposition to Francis Darrah of Manchester, who won the first race last year in 1 hr. 15m., the fastest time ever made by foot up the 6288-foot mountain.

The earliest record of any run made up Mount Washington shows a 1h. 57m. performance by H. F. Amen, in 1875, but this time has been beaten several times since.

Thirty-one entries have been received for the run, which has been sanctioned by the New England A. A. A. U.

The entries include those of Tony Medeiros, Hartford, Conn.; J. W. Plouff and John Sinkonis, Worcester, Mass.; Frank Mann, Sherborn, Mass.; Nick Schultz, Williamsville, Vt.; Honore St. Jean, Manchester.

Parade for Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—A gala reception, including a parade behind a military band, will be given the United States Davis Cup team when it returns this afternoon aboard the United States liner Manhattan, bearing with it the international tennis trophy which is coming back to the country of its origin for the first time since 1927.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	29	.685
Chicago	57	39	.594
Boston	53	37	.589
Detroit	53	39	.571
Cleveland	43	47	.478
Washington	40	49	.449
St. Louis	39	51	.224
Philadelphia	37	53	.300

Results Aug. 4

Boston 8, Cleveland 6.
Boston 6, Cleveland 5.
New York 10, Chicago 9.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 9, Washington 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	60	33	.645
New York	55	40	.579
Pittsburgh	50	43	.538
St. Louis	50	43	.538
Boston	45	50	.474
Cincinnati	39	54	.419
Brooklyn	38	54	.413
Philadelphia	30	63	.323

Results Aug. 4

Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 7, Boston 6.
New York 4, Cincinnati 2.

Red Sox Establish Winning Record for Cronin Regime

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Led by little Eric McNair, the silent man from Mississippi, whose personal batting average has rocketed 15 points during this home stand at Fenway Park, the Red Sox today were in possession of a record they had been shooting at for almost three years—eight straight victories. At no other time since Joe Cronin assumed the managerial duties have the locals accomplished that feat. That the streak was momentarily interrupted by a tie game with Detroit does not matter. The records show that no club has beaten the Red Sox since the Browns did last Friday.

There was plenty of noise in the clubhouse after yesterday's double triumph over Cleveland, 8 to 6 and 6 to 5. Not only were the Red Sox within one game of the second-place White Sox, but they were relieved at setting up that new mark for the Cronin regime. Several times since Joe's arrival in 1935 they had put together seven straight, but always failed the eighth time. Now that they have passed the eighth milestone, the Sox are confident the streak will continue.

Close to White Sox

The current Fenway record against the West now stands as eight victories, one defeat and one tie. From fourth place on July 26, five full contests behind the White Sox, the locals have climbed to third, only one in back of the runner-up spot.

Tomorrow the Red Sox take personal charge of the White Sox, opening a four-game series at Fenway. Following singles tomorrow and Saturday, the two teams will stage a doubleheader on Sunday. Seats for that bargain bill are going fast. With a fair break in the weather, the Jersey Street park should be jammed to capacity.

The Red Sox may be in possession of second place before Chicago reaches here. Another victory over Cleveland this afternoon, and a defeat for the White Sox in New York, would force the change. The White Sox have taken seven of their 13 meetings with the local team this season.

Eleven Hits a Game

The ability of the Red Sox to pound baseballs against the fence at Fenway is the secret of their recent success. In winning eight out of 11 they have averaged 11 hits per game. One hundred eleven hits and 73 runs have crushed enemy pitching during this home stay. The peak was reached on Tuesday behind Lefty Grove when 15 balls dropped safe for 13 runs.

The leader of this thunderous attack on the opposition is McNair. In the last 10 engagements little Eric has piled up 15 hits in 37 official times at bat, which averages a fine .405. He has driven in 11 runs, one more than Jimmy Foxx. From .295, Eric's offensive figure for the season has soared to .310. The unfortunate circumstance which handicapped his play through the spring and early weeks of the regular campaign, apparently has been overcome.

Behind McNair during the home stand is Foxx, with 13 hits in 34 tries for a .382 mark. His average for the year now stands at .282, the highest since May 26 when it reached .296. Following Foxx is Higgins at .359, and Mills and Desautels two points lower. Cramer has .310.

Cronin Hero

Although Cronin has failed by 11 points to bat .300 in this series against the West, he was the offensive hero yesterday. In the opener his two doubles played a leading role as the Sox staged a late rally that caught and passed the Indians. Jimmy Foxx's twenty-seventh home run was also an important drive. In the second game, with two out in the ninth, Cronin smashed a double to deep center field to drive home Mills and Cramer with the tying and winning runs. Joe's timely drive brought a great climax to an afternoon witnessed by 15,000.

The Red Sox defense almost fell to pieces in the first game. Only the fact that the Indians were having similar trouble ran the Red Sox victory string to seven straight. The Indians made five errors and the locals three.

The Bees dropped another close one in the West yesterday. The Cardinals won, 7 to 6, by scoring five runs in the ninth inning. Joe Medwick, the National League's leading batter, hit four doubles against Bill McKechnie's hurlers. Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cards struck the deciding blow, a single with the bases full.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The U. S. Tennis Championships

Announcements which have just been sent out by the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, N. Y., brings to mind the fact that three of the most important lawn tennis championships of the season are about to take place. They are the Wightman Cup competition between teams of women representing Great Britain and the United States; the United States doubles championships, which will be played at the Longwood Cricket Club grounds, and the United States singles championships which, with the Wightman Cup play, are scheduled for the Stadium at Forest Hills. With all of the leading American players back from their very successful invasion of Great Britain and several of the leading European players here to battle for the various titles which will be at stake, the competition should be of the very highest order.

Staff Photo

Mrs. George W. Wightman

Women Should Defend Successfully

Now that the men representatives of Uncle Sam have won the Davis Cup, it behooves the women who represent the Stars and Stripes to wage a successful defense of the Wightman Cup against the women players of Great Britain. Donated in 1923 by Mrs. George W. Wightman, who as Mrs. Wightman and Hazel Hotchkiss has won more national championship titles than anyone else, the Cup has been played for 14 times and the United States has been victorious in 10 of the contests. Not since 1930 has England been able to gain a victory and it looks very much as if the Stars and Stripes would again be successful in defending the trophy. Unfortunately Dorothy E. Round, the present All-England woman champion, did not come with the team, which has weakened the squad quite a bit. The United States appears very strong with Alice I. Marble, Helen H. Jacobs, Mrs. Sarah P. Fabyan, Caroline I. Babcock and Mrs. Marjory G. Van Ryn as among those to draw from.

The Men's Singles Championship

There are sure to be new men's and veteran singles champions this year as the present holders will not be defending. Frederick J. Perry of England, who became the first foreign player ever to win permanent possession of one of the challenge cups, has turned professional and so cannot compete and Raymond B. Bidwell of Boston, who gained permanent possession of the veteran's three year trophy last year, has announced that he will not enter the tournament. For the major title J. Donald Budge, hero of the United States Davis Cup team and the man who almost defeated Perry at Forest Hills in the 1936 championship, is a decided favorite to win his first U. S. singles title. This with the All-England championship which he recently won at Wimbledon will give him, beyond all question, the right to be rated as the leading amateur player of the world. It will also give him the first leg on the new challenge trophy put up this year for the first time.

Miss Marble to Defend

Last year Miss Marble made one of the greatest comebacks in the realm of sport when, after being out of big tournament competition for over a year, she won the 1936 United States championship from Miss Jacobs. Although she was not successful in her invasion of Europe this year, losing with considerable regularity to Anita Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish star, she celebrated her return to American courts by defeating the latter in the Seabright singles and her chances of retaining the singles crown appear quite bright. Her chief rivals, outside of Miss Jedrzejowska, will be Miss Jacobs, who won the title four straight years before losing last year, and Mrs. Fabyan, who went to the final in 1935.

Will the Trophies Go?

Back in 1914 Maurice E. McLaughlin and Thomas C. Bundy won the doubles challenge trophies for the third time and removed them from competition and ever since then a doubles team has been trying to get permanent possession of the present trophies. As things stand today there is only one team which can possibly remove them from competition and that is the team of John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison who won them in 1931 and 1935. It is expected that they will make one more try to take the trophies this year; but they are going to have to overcome Budge and Mako, the present United States and All-England champions, as well as Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm and Henner Henkel, the German stars. This is a very large order and it looks as if the U. S. L. T. A. would not have to buy any new doubles challenge trophies for at least another year.

The Veteran's Tournament

Before this year's new veteran's singles trophy goes into competition I would like to suggest a change which I believe would add much to the interest taken in this event. It is to the effect that some of those ex-national champions who are eligible and able to take part in it, send in their entries and actually compete. Never in the history of the event has an ex-national champion won it. No doubt the former champions believe that it is an act of sportsmanship to leave this tournament to veterans who have not won the highest tennis honors; but it is my opinion that the event would be much more popular if some of them competed. They have taken part in the veteran doubles and given it color which has been lacking in the singles.

Favorites Meet Stern Opposition

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—All four favorites encountered stern opposition as the semifinal round brackets were filled yesterday afternoon in the Maidstone Club's annual invitation tennis tournament for women.

One, Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, seeded fourth, found the opposition afforded by Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France so tough that she yielded her place in the tournament to the Frenchwoman in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4.

Both Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, top-seeded among the American stars, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, who heads the foreign honor list, were within a single point of dropping the opening sets of their matches before they prevailed. Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., had Mrs. Fabyan 3—5 in their first chapter and then had set point in the 14th game, only to blow up and lose by 9—7, 6—0 scores.

Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., daughter of the former Wimbledon champion, was the girl who tested Miss Jedrzejowska. She had set point in the twelfth game of their first set, but a perfect lob to the baseline by the Polish player ruined that opportunity, and "Jaddy" finally pulled through at 8—6, 6—3.

Gracyn Wheeler, also of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded second to Mrs. Fabyan, dropped a set to Katharine Winthrop of Boston, before she prevailed at 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Winthrop's speed troubled Miss Wheeler throughout, but greater steadiness in their backcourt rallies finally pulled the favorite through. In the semifinals Miss Wheeler plays Miss Jedrzejowska and Mrs. Fabyan plays Mme. Henrotin.

Helen Jacobs, former national champion, paired with Mrs. Fabyan to make a victorious tournament debut by whipping Elizabeth Blackman of Detroit, and Eleanor Dawson of Piedmont, Calif., 6—4, 6—4, in the opening round of doubles play, but when she returned to battle Miss Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson of Chestnut Hill, Mass., in the second round, Berkeley Helen wound up on the losing end of the score. The Boston team whipped America's No. 1 Wightman Cup combination by score of 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Ware, Only Seeded Survivor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP)—Lindsay Ware of Boston, defending champion, is the only seeded survivor in the men's singles quarterfinals of the sixteenth annual Bar Harbor maritime tennis tournament. In the women's singles, both seeded players, Mrs. Catherine Sample and Mrs. Helen Vose, both of Brookline, Mass., won their semifinal matches and meet today for the championship.

Cardinals Sign Tinsley

ALEXANDRIA, La., Aug. 5 (AP)—Gaynell Tinsley, former all-America end at L. S. U., resigned as football coach at Louisiana College yesterday to accept a position with the Chicago Cardinals, professional football team. T. P. Heard, athletic director of L. S. U., conferred with Louisiana College officials concerning a new coach.

Evaine Wins at Cowes

COWES, England, Aug. 5 (AP)—Light winds marked the second day of the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta. C. R. Fairey's Evaine won the 12-meter race. The eight-meter event went to Mrs. B. C. Duff's Folly II. F. G. Mitchell's Nona won the six-meter test.

International League

Results Aug. 4

Rochester 4, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 7, Jersey City 3.
Toronto 5, Syracuse 4.
Syracuse 3, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 6, Newark 4.
Baltimore 12, Montreal 3.

Marblehead Test For 'J' Yachts

By the Associated Press

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 5

A chance for T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II, current America's Cup challenger, to test her speed against the American cup boats Yankee and Rainbow, as well as Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger and her sister-ship Endeavour I, will be provided here in a series of five races starting Aug. 23.

The five J-Sloops will race for a trophy to be offered by the old maritime town of Marblehead, John G. Stevens, chairman of the board of selectmen, announced. In addition, a trophy will go to the best British boat.

Stevens said Chandler Hovey, Rainbow's owner and commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, had completed arrangements with Sopwith, Vanderbilt and Gerard Lambert, owner of the Yankee.

Junior and Boys Tennis Play In Round of Eight

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 5 (AP)—The national junior tennis tournament reached the quarterfinal round today in singles competition with the eight survivors being the first eight seeded players in the meet.

The boys' division also was in the quarterfinal round, but several of the favored players were on the sidelines, victims of upsets.

Joseph Hunt of Los Angeles, top seeded player in the junior class, was paired today against Harry Heffner of Edgewood, Md. Hunt eliminated Joe Davis of Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, 6—2, 6—3, while Heffner trimmed Larry Dee of San Francisco, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1.

Other juniors in the quarterfinals were Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif.; Seymour Greenberg of Chicago; Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia; William Gillespie of Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph Fishback of New York, and John Moreno of Los Angeles.

In the boys' division, Carrothers, who raced to a 6—2, 6—1 victory yesterday over Jack Diehl of Dayton, Ohio, was paired against Robert Dermm of Chicago.

Doubles matches yesterday ran true to form without any upsets.

Kovacs was paired against Greenberg in the junior division today, Bellis against Gillespie and Fishback against Moreno.

One of the surprise survivors in the boys' class was Joseph Armstrong, tiny St. Paul youngster who holds his racket as if it were a baseball bat. He eliminated Art Nelson of Chestnut Hill, Mass., yesterday, 6—4, 8—6. Billy Strange of Neenah, Wis., seeded sixth in the boys' division, also was an upset victim, falling before Bobby Jake of Milwaukee, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

Burt Defeats Stitt For Cape Cod Title

WIANNO, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—Dave Burt, Old Lyme, Conn., won the Cape Cod tennis tournament singles crown at Wianno Tennis Club yesterday, defeating Albert H. Stitt, Brookline, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Left-handed Burt had little trouble after breaking through Stitt's backhand and the latter harmed his cause in the last set by driving returns continually into the net.

Stitt had his revenge in the doubles, however, when he paired with George Goodwin of Haverhill, to defeat Burt and Langdon Gilky, Chicago, 7—5, 7—5, 7—5.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. George Wightman and her daughter, Dorothy, reached the finals by beating Mrs. James L. Brewer and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, 8—6, 6—1. They will meet Mrs. William A. Martin and Mrs. Walter M. Shedden, who defeated Mrs. Marion Pritchard and Annie Ellis, 9—7, 6—3.

In the semifinal women's singles, Miss Wightman bested Gertrude Dwyer, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. Miss Ellis defeated Louise Harding, 6—2, 6—1.

Strong American Track Team Wins

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 5 (AP)—A strong American track and field team dominated the first day's competition in the Stockhome athletic games, which opened at the Stockholm Stadium.

Ray Mallott won the 400-meter dash for the American team in 48.7s., with Lanzi, of Italy, and B. von Wachenfeldt, Germany, second. Mel Walker, Ohio State high jumper, cleared 6ft. 9-64in., in the high jump but failed to beat the world's record in another attempt.

Perrin Walker won the 100 meters for the United States in 10.5s., with L. Strandberg, Sweden, second and Vogelsang, Germany, third. Cornelius Warmerdam, of the American team, won the pole vault with a vault of 14ft. 31-32in.

New Hampshire Golf

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—Jeanne Sulloway of Franklin, who qualified with a 100 Tuesday, forced Kathryn Sheehan of Manchester, the defending champion and medalist, to play an extra hole yesterday to reach the semifinal round of the New Hampshire State women's golf championship. Miss Sheehan won 1 up on the nineteenth, to join Mrs. Pauline Sykes of Franklin; Mrs. Buddy Winter of Newport and Mrs. J. Briggs Felton of Manchester in the round-of-four at the Keene Country Club. Mrs. Sykes beat Mrs. Lucille Nelson, Newport, 4 and 3; Mrs. Winter downed Mrs. Ethel Spaulding, Keene, 3 and 2, and Mrs. Felton conquered Mrs. S. G. Morrill, Concord, 2 and 1.

Dodgers Sell Malinosky

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday announced the sale of Tony Malinosky, rookie utility infielder, to Rochester of the International League for an undisclosed price.

Amusements

BOSTON

WORLD PREMIERE
NEXT MONDAY 8:30 P. M.

The screen yields a THRILL DRAMA and LOVE STORY told in lavish musical entertainment.
Jeanette MacDONALD
in The Firefly
ALLAN JONES
WARREN WILLIAM
A Robert Z. Leonard Production
An M-G-M Picture

COLONIAL
Twice Daily 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Ann Sothern—Gene Raymond
"THERE GOES MY GIRL"
Victor Moore—Beulah Bondi
"MAKE WAY FOR TOMORROW"
Next Monday and Tuesday
"MOUNTAIN MUSIC"
"LET'S GET MARRIED"
HARVARD SQUARE KIR 4500

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.
Outdoor Theatre, 8:45; Indoor Mat. Thursday, 2 p. m.
NOW PLAYING
CECILIA LOFTUS PERCIVAL VIVIAN
HARRY HUTCHINSON JOHN BURKE
in W. S. Gilbert's "Palace of Truth"
Next Week: Molière's "The Bourgeois Gentleman"

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Picnic in the Snow

An Alice All by Herself Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Christmas vacation seemed growing a little long to Alice. Perhaps her mother noticed it, for on the last Friday morning at breakfast she told Alice that she was going over to Wiscasset to see a school-friend of hers who was spending the winter there.

"She has twins, two years older than you are," said her mother. "Lucy and Laura, I think their names are, and she suggested that we should bring snowshoes and have a picnic in the woods. She's staying with her sister in the big house that looks down across the river to Edgecomb."

Alice was always a little shy about meeting strangers, but she liked doing things with her mother. There would be the 10-mile drive together, anyway, whatever Laura and Lucy might be like. They stopped at the grocery and bought two boxes of little sausages and mother brought one of Olga's fruit cakes wrapped in a damp dish cloth with shamrocks on it.

There had been a snow the day before and all the hills were soft-mounded white under a dark gray sky. In some places the drifts on either side of the highway were almost as high as the car windows, and they had the feeling of flying down a tunnel, then again they would come to a clear space and look across white meadows to the dark flow of some river with the woods beyond.

Choosing Words

Alice tried not to think too much of what lay ahead.

"What are your favorite words, Mother?" she asked.

Her mother swerved from a fallen chunk of ice and answered instantly, "Tranquillity and delight."

Alice thought for a while.

"They make me feel the way lilies-of-the-valley do."

Her mother smiled.

"What are yours, Alice?" she asked.

Alice considered the matter for a long while, but most of the words that came into her mind were ugly, lumpish words.

"I can't think," she said at last, "but I'll tell you on the way home."

Now they had come to the first bridge where the herons stand in summer, and on over Edgecomb Island and then through the pines they saw partly the frozen river and the long, long bridge with the town and its churches like a beautiful pattern of roofs and spires on the slope of the hills above the water.

The house where Mrs. Lord was staying was a huge red brick building with glassed-in porches across its front, looking far down across the old wharves to the river and the houses of Edgecomb. The parlor was oval with high windows draped in long curtains of faded American Beauty color, and smelled of matting.

They had no sooner been admitted by the maid than Mrs. Lord called from upstairs to Alice's mother, begging her to come up while she finished dressing, and just then Miss Craddock, who owned the house, came in to entertain Alice. She was a tall, pleasant woman, with keen gray eyes shaped like triangles, very small at the outer corners, and an understanding smile. Alice liked her broad hand and her low, slow way of speaking, immediately.

A Queen's Chair

"Sit down," she said when she had introduced herself. "Oh, you are a wise child. You have chosen the Marie Antoinette chair."

"The Queen's chair?" Alice asked, awed.

"Don't you know about Marie Antoinette and Wiscasset?" Miss Craddock asked. "It was a ship's captain from here who was sent over with his vessel to France during the French revolution, after the King had been guillotined, to try to save the Queen. While he was getting in touch with her in her prison, he bought up enough of the palace furniture, which the revolutionists were selling, to furnish a house here, so that when she should come to America she might still be among the things she knew and loved. But something went wrong and she did not escape to his vessel, after all. He waited until she was executed and then he returned sadly with all the charming things she was to have used. See,there's the house that was to have been hers."

Miss Craddock stood in the window pointing across the stretch of white and black and silver landscape to a group of houses on the other side of the river.

"That square house above the boat-houses was where she was to have lived. It used to be here in Wiscasset, but one winter they moved it across the river on the ice."

Alice looked with all her eyes. The house seemed rather bleak, a white house with a chimney in the middle. She looked down at the little plain painted chair with the cane seat that had once been in a palace, and then sat down in it very carefully.

Miss Craddock smiled at her.

"If the captain never brought back a queen," she said, "he did bring back a kind of prince and princess, for it was one of his vessels that carried the first pair of Persian cats to Maine. All the Maine Shags are descended from them. At least, that's what we say in Wiscasset."

The Red Handkerchief

Alice could hear footsteps on the stairs. She laid her hands quietly along the smooth wood of the little chair, saying good-bye to it. No matter what the rest of the day might be like, she had sat in a queen's chair.

Laura and Lucy came in first, dressed just alike in blue ski-suits and looking just alike, too, tall, pale girls with Miss Craddock's eyes and hands. Their mother was little and dark, not at all like them, but nice, too. Alice didn't say much at first, but she soon felt at home, for they immediately began doing delightful things.

"Come on out and help bring Robin to the kitchen door," said Laura, who had thoughtfully put a red handkerchief in her breast pocket so that Alice could tell her from Lucy more quickly at first.

Robin proved to be a very plump, droll donkey with long ears and an innocent babyish expression as well as a will of his own. He had two pack-baskets slung on either side of his back, and these the girls packed with picnic things at the back door, while Robin ate snow, and waggled his ears. Then they all knelt and strapped on their snowshoes, and the three grown-ups led off, and the three girls followed leading Robin in the path that had been beaten down. At first on the highway it scarcely mattered, but when they came to the wood road, the donkey would have found the going hard if he had been in front. Sometimes, as it was, a hoof broke through and went down deep, but Robin seemed experienced with snow and had the air of thoroughly enjoying himself.

Alice begged to lead him and Lucy gave her the reins.

"Make them as long as you can," she advised. "He can be very mischievous."

"How?" asked Alice, but the twins laughed.

"You'll see," they said, "but it's nothing really bad."

Robin at His Pranks

Alice walked last. She loved the squeak of the snowshoes on the snow. The bright colors of the others moved ahead through the dark trunks of the pines, over and under the whiteness, and behind her she could feel the comfortable tug of the reins and glance about to see Robin's brown ears wagging contentedly behind her. Then he began to pull harder and harder. She had to haul at him to keep him up with the others. Then suddenly the reins slackened and the first thing she knew she was sprawling in a drift, with Robin standing on the long spur of one of her snowshoes.

"He does it on purpose," said the twins, "and then sometimes he hee haws just as though he were laughing. Do you want us to take him now?"

But Alice still wished to lead Robin.

"I'll go behind, then," said Lucy. "Look, Robin, you bad donkey, you, I'm making a snowball and if you step on any more snowshoes, you'll be sorry."

(To Be Concluded Next Thursday)

The First Thing Alice Knew, She Was Sprawling in a Drift—A Drawing by Marguerite de Angeli

The Spider

He sits enthroned in airy space
swung by a thread of gossamer lace;

and with a fire in his eye
he apprehends each passer-by.

His threads pour in an endless stream
as unsubstantial as a dream.

All day he spins a web as clear
as shimmering silk and twice as sheer.

And with the cunning of his thought
a jewelled wonderland is wrought;

and safely webbed and warmed by sun
he plans a more miraculous one.

JOHN KITCHEL

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Maps pictured on stamps form an interesting subject for a stamp collection as well as refreshing one's memory on the outlines of world history.

The recent commemorative stamp issued by the United States, to mark the 150th anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, shows in its design a map that carries one back to the early settlement of North America. The map is taken from Foster's map of the United States which was authentic for the divisions and physical features of the country as they were known more than a hundred years ago.

The first stamp issued by the United States showing a map was issued in 1904. This map showed the territory of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and appeared on the 10c value of a set of five stamps issued to commemorate the centenary of this event.

Maps of the United States have appeared on various denominations of airmail stamps.

Many other countries have issued stamps on which maps constitute the principal stamp design and a fair sized collection of these is not hard to obtain. A variety of map stamps may be found that will add interest to such a collection. Argentine Republic issued a map stamp in 1936 showing Argentina in solid color and also showing the Falkland Islands in solid color, although Great Britain has contended these islands have been hers for many a year. Costa Rica shows a map of Cocos Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean which tradition informs us was the rendezvous of pirates and that much treasure was buried by these pirates on its shores.

Stamps of Other Countries

Brazil commemorated the second annual South American conference on radio communication with a set of two stamps, the 300r. in red, orange and black and the 700r. in sepia and blue. The design of the stamps picture a view of Rio de Janeiro Harbor.

Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia have both issued sets of stamps in honor of the Little Entente, of which they are members. Czechoslovakia has two stamps in this series, each showing a view of Prague (Praha), capital city of Bohemia and the republic. This city was supposed to have been founded by the Duchess Libussa in 722. Jugoslavia also has two stamps in this series and each shows a view of Opienac. Both series of stamps are distinguished by the three white circles which are incorporated in the design of the stamps.

France has been active in issuing various stamps lately, the last two sets having to do with athletics and with intellectuals. The athletic series pictures a tug-of-war group, a group of three runners and a discus thrower. The intellectual series portrays Anatole France, noted French novelist and critic, and Auguste Rodin, sculptor, artist and writer.

French Indo-China will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Trans-Indo-Chinese railroad with two postage stamps, the values being 6c and 15c. The designs will picture a portrait of the late President Paul Doumer with a train and natives in the background.

Japan issued a series of three stamps in honor of the Emperor's birthday. Each stamp bears a surtax of 2 sen which is being turned over to a fund for the encouragement of civilian flying. The design pictures an airplane flying over the mountains. A postcard is also included in this series.

Liechtenstein has recently issued two series of stamps. The first series of two values pictures medieval views. The 10r. value shows a view of Vaduz Castle with a knight in the foreground and the 50r. value shows Gutenberg Castle with an armored soldier at the left. The second series of four values pictures public works. The 10r. pictures Malbun Bridge, the 20r. shows road building at Triesenberg, the 30r. shows canal digging and the 50r. a bridge near Planken.

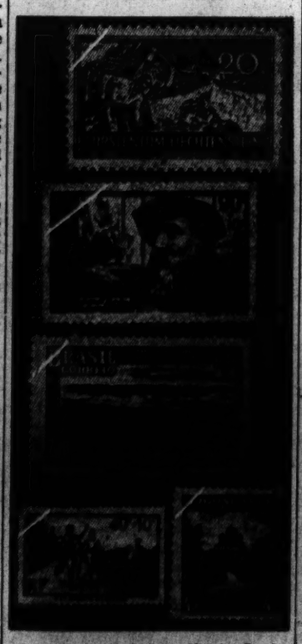
The United States

Two new commemorative stamps will appear in the United States this month and one next month. The first commemorative will appear on August 16 at Manteo, N. C. This is the Virginia Dare stamp and depicts the young lady in the arms of her mother, who is seated near a spinning wheel in the yard of her cabin home, shown in the background. Her father is standing just behind her mother with musket in hand. The stamp will be light blue in color and of 5c value. Across the bottom are the lines: "In Memory of Virginia Dare. Born Roanoke 1587."

Stamp collectors desiring first-day covers may send a limited number of self-addressed covers, not to exceed ten, to the postmaster at Manteo, N. C., with a cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Covers should be mailed to reach the postmaster at Manteo not later than August 16.

The second stamp will be a special souvenir sheet of one ten-cent stamp picturing a view of the Smoky National Park and issued in honor of the convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, to be held at Asheville, N. C., during the latter part of August. The stamp will be on first-day sale at Asheville on August 26 and those collectors desiring first-day covers should send their self-addressed covers to the postmaster at Asheville together with remittance as instructed above.

Postmaster General James A. Farley has announced the issuance of a special three-cent commemorative stamp on September 17 in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.



Top—Liechtenstein Issue Showing Road Building at Triesenberg. Second Row—French Intellectual Issue Honoring Auguste Rodin. Third Row—Brazilian Stamp With View of Rio de Janeiro Harbor. Bottom: Left—French Athletic Issue Showing Group of Runners; Right—Yugoslavian Little Entente Issue

Employments of Olden Times

What is a Dapifer? Do you know what a Hasteler is? Had you been bidden centuries ago to sup at a castle or manor, what would you have done had you suddenly seen a Sewer, a Ewer or a Napier coming toward you as you sat at table? Or had you met a Lavender, a Chaucer, or a Pasteler in the course of a morning's marketing or shopping?

You wonder? And so might Dame Joan in early English days have stared in amazement, had one questioned her about a Plumber, an Aviator, or a Stenographer. In her day there were no such vocations, whereas those above named were merest every-day commonplace to her.

The Dapifer was an important part of any royal or noble household. He was a sort of steward, whose especial charge was bringing in the dishes for a feast, and their proper arrangement on the table. His odd-sounding title came from the Latin daps, a feast or banquet, and ferre, to bear or carry.

The Hasteler turned the haste, or spit on which joints of meat were roasted before a great fire in the kitchen. The Sewer also aided in bringing cooked food to the refectory—sew (from the Old French sevre, to follow), meaning boiled meats, sauces, or pottage.

After guests had eaten—before the day of forks—the Ewer brought water and basin for rinsing the fingers, and was followed by the Napier, who offered the fine linen towel or nap-kin for drying them. The use of the term napery is still understood as meaning table or bed linens, and in the households of kings or noblemen there was always a Naperer, held responsible for the care of such articles.

After a feast, the soiled napery was sent to the Lavender—Launderer or Laundress—for cleansing. But while sprigs of sweet lavender, the plant, were laid among freshly washed sheets and towels, its name had no connection with the word lave, which meant to wash.

A Chaucer was the maker of leathern hose, generally worn over armor. Chausses were breeches of leather, and the word chaussure denoted any sort of leathern foot coverings. But the gauntlets or gloves for knight or lady must be found in the shop of the Gaunter—from the same word-root as the French gant, a glove.

As for the Pasteler and the Baxter—they were providers of provisions for the banquet, being respectively Pastry-cook and bake-ster, for the men-at-arms of the day.

Flower in a Blue Garden

Flower in the blue garden
Of what are you dreaming?
You are a petaled fish
Swimming in a sea of moon-silver . . . .
A jewel closed in a casket of night and silence.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Light Summer Film Fare

Our Motion Picture Signpost

"The Californian" brings another Harold Bell Wright story to the screen, being concerned with the romantic history of California in the days just before and after the State was annexed to the Union. Ricardo Cortez and Katherine DeMille have the leads.

"Hollywood Cowboy" gives George O'Brien another agreeable hard-riding part as an actor vacationing on a Wyoming ranch who is mistaken by the heroine for a cow-puncher and decides to live up to her expectations—with results melodramatic and amusing.

"Hoosier Schoolboy" is a screen version of a long-popular story by Edward Eggleston, with Mickie Rooney as a country boy who helps his father regain his standing in the community.

"Riding on Air" gives Joe E. Brown another of his characteristic funny and blundering parts as a salesman for tractors who eventually comes out on top after many ludicrous adventures. Florence Rice and Guy Kibbee are in the cast.

(This guide appears on this page on the first Thursday each month.)

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Harmonia Girls' and Boys' Camps, 2 through 15 yrs. 15 mi. from Cleveland. Director, Smith College graduate and the mother of 4 children. Imagined cabins. Music, French, Dramatics, Handicraft, Tennis, Riding, Horses, Overnight trips. Real Indian to teach Nature Study, archery, crafts and do Indian dances. 2 children to a counselor. Special set-up for youngest campers.
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Invitation to Read

When summer vacations bring leisure hours that may be spent just as one pleases, then is a good time to embark on a voyage of discovery, or re-discovery of books. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of good books there are, that one never has time for during the busy weeks of the school year. These wait on the shelves for us to make companions of them when long vacations set us free.

Sometimes we wish someone would give us a personal introduction to these books, because it is not easy to tell just from the titles and a glance through the pages which of them are especially good. Librarians are usually happy to help in a choice of books and some libraries prepare special lists of titles as a guide.

The Boys' and Girls' Library, in Newton, Mass.,—which is a whole library devoted to the use of boys and girls—has prepared some especially interesting lists for this summer's reading. Some of the titles mentioned in the lists may help readers of The Young Folks' Page in choosing their summer books.

Here they are:

Open Roads

Boy on Horseback, by Lincoln Steffens.
Bright Island, by Mabel Robinson.
Daniel Boone, Wilderness Scout, by Stewart Edward White.
The Road to Cathay, by Merriam Sherwood and Elmer Mantz.

Stars to Hitch To

Audubon, by Constance Rourke.
Boyhood of Edward MacDowell, by Abbie Farwell Brown.
Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Hermann Hagedorn.
Challenge, by Helen Ferris.
Dobry, by Monica Shannon.
Invincible Louisa, by Cornelia Meigs.
Jeanne D'Arc, by Boutet de Monvel.
Marbacka, by Selma Lagerlof.
Margaret Ogilvy, by James Barrie.
North to the Orient, by Anne Lindbergh.
Snow Baby's Own Story, by Josephine D. Peary.
Something of Myself, by Rudyard Kipling.
Swift Rivers, by Cornelia Meigs.
Thomas Jefferson, by Gene Lfsitzky.
Town of the Fearless, by Caroline Dale Snedeker.
We, by Charles A. Lindbergh.
Youth's Captain, by Hildegarde Hawthorne.

For the Sea-Lover

Boys' Book of Sea Mysteries, by O'Donnell.
Call of the Off-Shore Wind, by Ralph Delahaye Paine.
Coast Guard to the Rescue by Baarslag.
The Golden Galleon, by Carter.
Learning to Cruise, by Harold Augustin Calahan.
Learning to Race, by Harold Augustin Calahan.
Learning to Sail, by Harold Augustin Calahan.

Books Girls Like

Art in Daily Life, by Sawer.
As the Earth Turns, by Gladys Hasty Carroll.
Being Little in Cambridge, by Abbott.
My Antonia, by Willa Cather.
Reading Menus, by May Lamberton Becker.
Winterbound, by Margery Bianco.
Young People's Story of Architecture, by Cecily Helen Butterfield.

Books Boys Like

Back to Treasure Island by Calahan.
Common Sense in Driving Your Car, by Douglas.
The Falcon Mystery, by S. S. Smith.
Fire Over England, by Mason.
Good Manners for Boys, by Barbour.
Houses in America, by Robinson.
Make a Job for Yourself, by Cleaver.
Pilot's Book of Everest, by Douglas.
Tree Toad, by Davis.
Whistler's Van, by Jones.

For the Younger Ones

Boy With the Parrot, by Elizabeth Coatsworth.
David Goes to Greenland, by David Binney Putnam.
David Goes Voyaging, by David Binney Putnam.
Denmark Caravan, by Ruth Bryan Owen.
Good Master, by Kate Seredy.
In Sunny Spain, by Katharine Lee Bates.
Italian Peepshow, by Eleanor Farjeon.
Listening, by Kate Seredy.
Spanish Chest, by Brown.
When Lighthouses Are Dark, by Brill.
With Mikko Through Finland, by Bess S. Byrne.
Away Goes Sally, by Elizabeth Coatsworth.
Children of the Cold, by Frederick Schwatka.
Children of the North, by Peary.
Hans Brinker, by Mary Mapes Dodge.

Enchanted Trails

The Book of King Arthur, by Mary Macleod.
The Book of Princes and Princesses, by Lang.
California Fairy Tales, by Monica Shannon.
Jungle Book, by Rudyard Kipling.
The Kingdom of the Winding Road, by Cornelia Meigs.

Old-Fashioned Tales

Downstreet with Edith, by Hildreth T. Wriston.
Hitty, by Rachel Field.
Roller Skates, by Ruth Sawyer.
Wind in the Chimney, by Cornelia Meigs.
Children of the Handcrafts, by Carolyn Sherman Bailey.
Girls who Became Artists, by Kirkland.
The Story of Princess Elizabeth, by Ring.
Through Golden Windows, by Ada Randall and Mary K. Reely.
Young Masters of Music, by Roberts.

Spooky Tales

Cobblecorners, by MacDonald.
Ghost Ship, by Nora Burglon.
Mystery at Three Chimneys, by Gunby Hadath.

Under the Blue Sky

Along the Brook, by Raymond T. Fuller.
The Earth for Sam, by W. Maxwell Reed.
Flowers and Their Travels, by Fox.
Holiday Meadow, by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton.
Holiday Pond, by Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton.
Let's Look at the Stars, by Edwin Brant Frost.

Small Tasks

"I long to accomplish a great and noble task; but it is my chief duty and joy to accomplish humble tasks as though they were great and noble . . . The world is moved along, not only by the mighty shoves of its heroes, but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker."

Helen Keller

STAMP WINDOW

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STAMP ANNUAL FREE—Special Coronation Edition, describes and illustrates Albums, Supplies, United States, British Colonial Coronation and foreign stamps. This fifty-page catalogue FREE. GRAY STAMP COMPANY, Dept. S. C., Toronto, Canada.

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COCOMALT—IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

The Home Forum

Danube Reaches

IT WAS still early morning when we left Tighina. The white houses of the little town had scarcely opened their green shutters. The day promised to be hot: one of those still, breathless days in Central Europe when all life and color seems drained out of the world. The Danube lay like glass, beneath the heavy heat haze. Only when our motor-boat pushed out from the landing-stage into midstream could we observe how strong was the current of the broad river.

The river looked grey: unlike the "blue Danube" of song and story. Its banks, low and featureless, were fringed by irregular patches of low-growing willow and alder. There were reaches where tall reeds grew thickly, water fowl scuttering about among them; but the reeds themselves were motionless in the breathless air of the morning. Far away on either side of the river the great plains of Roumania stretched out vast, illimitable, giving a sense almost of desolation and desertion.

* * *

THERE WERE NO clouds in the sky, only a faint haze which veiled the sun. Yet from the center of the sky waves of heat seemed to pour out, down upon the earth and upon the river. An awning had been spread over our little craft, for the glare off the water was almost intolerable. The white paint of the motorboat gleamed; the polished brass-work glittered; the scrubbed decks absorbed the whiteness of the water and the pallid sky. Everything seemed to emanate heat.

Deep creeks cut into the land, as we rounded bend after bend of the river. From the bank, kingfishers, brilliantly blue, worked idly for their living, striking a rarely beautiful note of color against the dull greens and browns of the vegetation. A flash of pink and orange—there went a flamingo, silhouetted against the sky-line for a moment before he vanished. A fish jumped.

* * *

OUR BOAT TRAVELED swiftly enough along the river, but so silently that it scarcely seemed to disturb the surface of the water, and we had the illusion of being stationary. There was nothing to break the monotony: a succession of curved and twisted banks opened up before us, then closed behind us again. Our wake spread out behind us like a silver ribbon upon the heavy sullen water; before us our bow cut its quiet way through the river and on either side the ripples widened towards the banks, but the Danube received us without apparent interest.

All nature seemed to be sleeping. Life took on a dreamlike quality as the hours slipped by. The willows on the banks, the tall reeds, the sky, the still plains, the broad river were to our eyes like a mirage. As they had been an hour ago, so would they be an hour from hence.

We spoke little. The air quivered and shimmered as noon approached. The sun was still invisible, covered by a thick blanket of haze, but the heat was tremendous. It seemed to come out and attack one from both air and water, so fierce was the glare from the river.

* * *

THE PREFECT'S WIFE put up her green-lined parasol. It was stifling. There was little to look at. The few villages lay so far back from the banks of the river that the peasants were far out of sight. They would be sleeping now, after the work of the morning, lying in what shade they could find.

We reached a tiny landing-stage: a dozen rough planks nailed together, the ripples from our wash plashing over the little jetty as we approached. A well-beaten track, dusty and white, led from the water side to some unseen village. Here was a first glimpse of humanity. A couple of peasant women, carrying heavy baskets on their heads, were walking barefoot with the unconscious grace of the Roumanian; their vividly colored dress worn with dignity and ease. A barefoot lad, driving a herd of brown curly-coated pigs to root in the forests, turned idly to look at us from under the shade of his broad-brimmed hat; but even he was incurious in the great heat.

The morning was over. We pulled into a tiny creek languidly, to eat a meal under what shade a tall willow could afford; then we continued our journey. We were even more silent, sunk in an almost Eastern calm.

* * *

UNDER THE GLARE of the sky, a blanched arc above our heads, the water looked pallid; the plain seemed bleached. Only as afternoon drew on towards evening did the light change. The haze moved away; a little breeze sprang up from the water, bringing with it a sense of refreshment. Now the sky was clear; we saw the sun as we had not been able to see it during the day, low in the west, preparing for its hour of fulfillment. The sky blazed out in crimson and orange—splendid and savage; the whole landscape took on itself color and definiteness. The Danube lay crimson, under the sudden assault of the sunset. Against the horizon the banks gained clarity of outline, the trees were silhouetted against the vivid line of the sky. There was a smell of earth and water.

The river bent sharply; we had reached the end of our journey. The motorboat seemed to gather speed; little waves slapped briskly against the side, its bow cut the water more bravely. Darkness fell suddenly as it does in these lands. We reached a tiny inlet and steered for the jetty which jutted out into the river. Our lights burnt brightly; and answering lights gleamed from the village which was yet invisible. There was a flicker of brighter light; a group of men, holding flaming torches high aloft, came down to the jetty and helped us ashore. Strangely impressive figures in the flickering light of the torches: Rembrandtesque, in long flowing cloaks and broad-brimmed black felt hats; the village elders come down to greet their Prefect.

E. C. D.

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SECOND-HAND BOOKSHOPS: *A Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

THE fascination of second-hand bookshops lies in the fact that you never know what you are going to turn up. Noel Coward once turned up a prize, when he came across an old magazine and in it discovered the idea for "Cavalcade." Sir Harry Lauder, chancing to glance at a discarded novel on a bookstall, found the basis of a song. Thus was born "Flower o' the Heather." Nobody wanted the novel, thought he, so why waste the title!

If all the authors of England and elsewhere were to reveal the sources of their inspiration, Charing Cross Road would come into its own. For Charing Cross Road is the home of second-hand bookshops. How many writers owe a debt of gratitude to that famous fount of literature! "The other day I bought three brown and tattered travel books from a stall in Charing Cross Road," says H. V. Morton, and thus a new volume gets off to a good start.

On a corner of Charing Cross Road stands a shop which has no equal. It begins by being a bookstall, where you may buy "The Vicar of Wakefield" for 3d. and pay twice as much for a cheap novel. Then it takes a flight or two upstairs, turns the corner, loses itself in a Gaelic department or a repository for Hebrew works, comes down the other side of the street in a series of shops, and rises floor after floor until it reaches the heights of "Music." There it finishes up with an array of violins as good as any in town, undaunted by the contrast between the beginning and the end.

To this shop visitors usually come, especially if they are bent on tracing the family tree. Among the rows and rows of shelves they search with wistful uncertainty. One by one they take down the "Chronicles of Ulster," with forgotten names upon the title page; the annals of Dublin, with the whiff of the city upon them, or the ancient parish records in which only a genealogist could find a thrill. Over and over them they pore in the hope of uncovering a name.

But the visitors from overseas by no means form the bulk of the customers. These range all the way from the scholar to the idler. And they include the man who has an eye for a bargain, who detects Seymour's "Maxims of an Angler" among a heap of unlikely volumes, or a book made precious by the annotations of a distinguished pen.

An old book is worth only what it will fetch, and a casual survey of the stalls in Charing Cross Road might easily lead to the conclusion that the market is glutted with second-hand books. Yet there is a price on scarce volumes, whether the authors be ancient or modern.

While Charing Cross Road stands pre-eminent in its second-hand bookshops, every district in London has its share. Nor would a market-place, with its stalls of fruit, fish, vegetables, prints, buttons, small wares, dishes and dresses, be complete without its second-hand book barrow.

W. W. C.

Running With Patience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT FIRST sight the words in the epistle to the Hebrews (12:1), "Let us run with patience the race that is set before us," seem to imply a contradiction in terms, since running usually denotes haste, and patience often necessitates waiting. Considered a little more carefully, however, they convey a sense of wise mastery over circumstances. In taking the figure of a race as a type of daily living, the writer was using a simile which was well known to his readers, and which serves just as well today to bring out the qualities necessary for success.

In considering this race it is important that we start with the right objective. The aim should not be to outrun a number of other people, but to attain a given goal in the best as well as in the most expeditious way. The text continues (Hebrews 12:2), "Looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith; who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God." Here we have the entire course set out, as it were, before us with Christ Jesus as our example. The goal is conscious at-one-ment with God. Accompanying the one running the race is that joy of spiritual consciousness which makes the cross and the shame seem but waymarks on the route.

What was it which enabled Jesus so to run that he is the example for all mankind? Christian Science teaches that it was his pure understanding of the Christ, his real spiritual selfhood. His life, as we view it in the Gospel records, was an ascending demonstration of that aim voiced so early in his career when he said to his mother and Joseph (Luke 2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" In Christian Science we learn that the Father is God, Mind, Principle, Love, infinite, all-inclusive, everywhere; and that the Son is the expression of this infinite Mind, the inseparable reflection of all divine qualities. Jesus understood this unity of Father and son, Principle and idea, perfectly. He utilized it continually all through his life history. He saw it break every material law of limitation, heal the sick, raise the dead. And he imparted this understanding to his immediate followers so vividly as to enable them to repeat many of these demonstrations of divine power. He did not claim special power for himself, but said that those who understood his teaching should do the works which he did.

The world owes a debt of gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, for her insistence on the fact that the ministry of Jesus was not an isolated instance of spiritual power, but a demonstration of Principle, and also for the healing work through which she proved the truth she taught.

Those who accept the teaching of Christian Science early learn that they must follow the example of the Master. As they begin to understand more of the nature of God, they perceive that man made in God's likeness resembles his Father-Mother, reflects the divine qualities which constitute Deity. They also begin to understand that this man is the true selfhood of each individual, and that as they dwell in thought on this perfect selfhood they grow like it—demonstrate it.

Gradually their concept of life changes. As they look out from a higher standpoint their lives become higher and purer. This process of regeneration results in the healing of physical troubles. Thus they become followers of Christ in the way that Jesus showed.

What qualities are needed in order to run this race successfully? Patience assuredly, that long patience which actively reflects divine Love; perseverance, not a plodding, heavy state of thought, but a steady pressing on towards the goal; straightforwardness, which will not be deflected by any other attraction, but continues on the course of discovering man's conscious oneness with the Father. Mrs. Eddy, writing of her own experience, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 426): "The discoverer of Christian Science finds the path less difficult when she has the high goal always before her thoughts, than when she counts her footsteps in endeavoring to reach it. When the destination is desirable, expectation speeds our progress." Her followers also, aided by the illumination which Christian Science sheds upon the course, may run with all humility the race set before them, and experience the joy of spiritual attainment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Ogunquit Evening

(Maine)

Grey is the sea tonight
And grey the skies,
And the long-sloped shingled roofs
Of the weathered cottages
That drowse together
Here at the end of the Marginal Way,
These fold grey shawls on grey shoulders.
Only the child
Out there on the sea rock
Hoping for the gulls—
The child flinging its supper crusts
Up and up
So the crusts are gay invitations—
Only the child, sombrely tattered,
Is vivid.

CATHERINE VAN DYKE

Må vi med uthållighet löpa framåt

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VID första påseende tyckas orden i Hebréerbrevet (12:1): "... må ock vi ... med uthållighet [tålamod, enligt engelska Bibeln] löpa framåt i den tävlingskamp, som är oss förelagd", uttrycka en motsägelse, eftersom löpande vanligen tyder på hastighet, och tålamod ofta nödvändiggör väntan. Om vi emellertid noga begrunda dessa ord, se vi, att de betyda ett vist herravälde över omständigheterna. Då författaren liknade den dagliga levnaden vid en tävlingskamp, använde han en bild, som var väl känd för hans läsare och som tjänar lika bra nu som då till att få fram de egenskaper, som äro nödvändiga för framgång.

Då vi tänka på denna tävlingskamp, är det av vikt, att vi starta med det rätta målet för ögonen. Syftet bör icke vara att springa förbi många andra, utan att nå ett givet mål på det bästa såväl som på det snabbaste sättet. Texten lyder vidare (Hebr. 12:2): "Och må vi därvid se på Jesus, trons hövding och fullkomnare, på honom, som i stället för att taga den glädje, som låg framför honom, utstod korsets lidande och aktade smäleken för intet, och som nu sitter på högra sidan om Guds tron." Här hava vi hela loppet så att säga utstakat för oss med Kristus Jesus såsom vår förebild. Målet är medveten för-en-ing med Gud. Den som löper på tävlingsbanan ledsagas av det andliga medvetandets glädje, som kommer korset och smäleken att förefalla som blott milstolpar på vägen.

Vad var det som satte Jesus i stånd att löpa så på tävlingsbanan, att han blivit ett exempel för hela mänskligheten? Kristen Vetenskap lär, att det var hans rena förståelse av Kristus, hans verkliga andliga jag. Hans liv, som vi se det skildrat i evangelierna, var en allt högre och högre demonstration av det syftemål, som han redan under sin barndom talade om, när han sade till sin moder och till Josef (Luk. 2:49): "Vissten I då icke, att jag bör vara, där min Fader bor?" I Kristen Vetenskap lära vi, att Fadern är Gud, Sinne, Princip, Kärlek, oändlig, allomfattande, överallt; och att Sonen är uttrycket för detta oändliga Sinne, den oskiljbara återspeglingen av alla gudomliga egenskaper. Jesus förstod fullkomligt denna enhet mellan Fader och son, Princip och idé. Han tillämpade den ständigt under hela sitt liv. Han såg den upphäva varje materiell lag om begränsning, hela de sjuka och uppväcka de döda. Och han delgav denna förståelse på ett så levande sätt till sina närmaste efterföljare, att de blevo i stånd att upprepa många av dessa bevis på gudomlig makt. Han gjorde ej anspråk på någon särskild makt för egen del, utan sade, att de som förstodo hans lära, skulle göra de gärningar som han gjorde.

Världen står i stor tacksamhetsskuld till Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, för att hon höll fast vid att Jesu verksamhet icke var ett enstaka exempel på andlig makt, utan en demonstration av Principen, och är henne även tack skyldig för det helande-arbete, genom vilket hon bevisade den sanning hon lärde.

De som ansluta sig till Kristen Vetenskaps lära, få tidigt lära, att de måste följa Mästarens exempel. I den mån de börja förstå mer av Guds natur, se de, att människan, skapad till Guds avbild, liknar sin Fader-Moder och återspeglar de gudomliga egenskaper, som utgöra Gudomen. De börja även förstå, att denna människa är varje individs sanna jag, och att i den mån de i tanken förbliva vid detta fullkomliga jag, komma de att likna det—demonstrera det.

Småningom förändras deras begrepp om livet. I den mån de utgå från en högre synpunkt, blir deras liv högre och renare. Denna pånyttfödelse resulterar i helande av fysiska svårigheter. Sålunda bliva de Kristi efterföljare på det sätt Jesus visade.

Vilka egenskaper fordras då för att framgångsrikt löpa i denna tävlingskamp? Förvisso tålamod, det uthälliga tålamod, som verksamt återspeglar gudomlig Kärlek; vidare ståndaktighet, icke ett mödosamt, tungt tanketillstånd, utan ett ihärdigt strävande mot målet; en rätlinighet, som icke av något annat låter sig lockas från vägen, utan fortsätter med att söka finna människans medvetna enhet med Fadern. Mrs. Eddy säger om sin egen erfarenhet, på sid. 426 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "Upptäckaren av Kristen Vetenskap finner vägen mindre svår, när hon har det höga målet ständigt i sina tankar, än när hon räknar stegen vid sina bemödanden att nå det. När målet är eftersträvansvärt, påskyndar förväntan vårt framåtskridande." Så kunna även hennes efterföljare med hjälp av det ljus Kristen Vetenskap sprider över deras väg, i all ödmjukhet löpa i det tävlingsloppet, som är dem förelagt och få erfara glädjen av andlig uppnåelse.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlagen, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Greater Koodoo

UP TO the moment when I entered the Kruger Park I had never seen the greater koodoo alive. Now as I looked at this glorious creature, standing only a few yards from where we were about to pass, I felt my throat tighten and my heart beat fast. The great bull was daintily cropping the vegetation from a thorn acacia, stretching his long neck upward to reach the tender leaves. I had a fine view of him as he fed unconcernedly, either indifferent to me or unaware of my approach. Then as I drew nearer he turned and gazed straight at me, taking a step or two in my direction. When we were less than sixty feet away from each other he continued to maintain his ground, standing there like a statue, without even the flicking of an ear. Only the quivering of his delicate nostrils proved him to be alive. I shall not soon forget the noble creature as he stood there facing me, his clear eyes gazing into mine. His strong and handsome body, vividly barred in white, shone in the sunlight of late afternoon. His well-formed head was lifted high, his magnificent spiral horns sweeping the lofty branches of the acacia-tree above him. Here Nature had attained perfection. She had surpassed herself when she brought into being this superb wild creature endowed with beauty, strength, and majesty. He excelled by far anything I had ever seen before in the animal kingdom. . . .

In quite open country and on very high ground with a magnificent background of rolling bushveld and far-away mountain I suddenly came upon two superb koodoo bulls. They were well matched in size and had equally impressive horns. For nearly two hours I watched and photographed them. For a long time they fed leisurely on some small mimosa-trees. Then, aware of my proximity, but not seriously troubled by it, they would stop their feeding and move over into the shade. There they would stand gazing at me fixedly, moving not at all, their proud heads held erect and their beautiful spiral horns just touching the mimosa branches, gently swaying in the wind. After a time, having apparently satisfied their curiosity, they would move on to another tree, there to feed again. And so for a long time I watched them, and they, now and then, would stop and watch me too. The picture is still etched deeply in my memory.—From "Restless Jungle," by MARY J. LOVE ARMEY. (New York: McBride.)

"To the Reader"

THE writing of prefaces is a hazardous business. Although Montaigne is the only author I can call to mind who actually, in so many words, bade farewell to his reader in his preface, there must be a good many others who have done so unconsciously. It is not merely the difficulty of striking the true note: for, in nine cases out of ten, a preface is bound to be out of tune with the rest of the book, and only a high degree of mastery can force the discord to contribute to a general pleasing effect. The probability is that—setting aside those prefaces that are mere courteous acknowledgments of services rendered—it will be either an awkward intrusion of the author upon the stage he has explicitly set apart for others; or an excuse which, if it does not disconcert the reader, is no good advertisement for what is to follow.

The appearance of the author might be borne with greater fortitude, if, after the custom of the stage, he appeared at the end, instead of at the beginning of his work. Then, but only then, might some curiosity be presumed in us, sufficient to allow of our hearing without a yawn that: "The idea for this little book occurred to me in the summer of . . . etc. etc." It may be, however, that my own practice of leaving the preface until the end, is that of most readers. It is not an entirely satisfactory procedure; for it troubles the conscience.

The awkwardness of the moment is nearly always felt by authors; and their attitudes vary from the exaggerated humbleness of Montaigne, to the superb assurance of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse. "Thus, reader," says Montaigne, "myself am the matter of my book: there's no reason thou shouldst employ thy leisure about so frivolous and vain a subject. Therefore, farewell." Mr. Wodehouse advises us on the books to buy, and adds simply: "See that the name 'Wodehouse' is on every label." Montaigne has his tongue in his cheek, which is unusual. Mr. Wodehouse has his finger in our ribs, which is natural—and yet one has a feeling that even he is glad to get the business over. Yes, a very difficult occasion. Only Mr. Bernard Shaw really gets away with it: he resembles that other gentleman with a "long grey beard" and a "glittering eye" in his ability to buttonhole us, and chat away for hours, completely at his ease—but then he is, of course, equally well worth listening to.

The fact that prefaces continue to be written, despite the difficulties, may be put down to several reasons. For one thing, every writer is a born autobiographer; and though some are fair-minded enough to feel that material for a book is lacking, a paragraph or two in a preface is not to be resisted. Besides this, there is a general desire to give readers a little encouragement—a desire perhaps to slap the poor timid falterers on the back, and sing out cheerily like Rabelais: "Be frolic now, my lads, cheer up your hearts, and joyfully read the rest." Alas, when it comes to the point, the writer's courage too often fails, and he is left mumbling excuses, conscious only, as Goldsmith was, that: "There are a hundred faults in this thing, and a hundred things might be said to prove them beauties; but it is needless." By that time, however, he has tried to say them.

For myself, I glance, as a special dispensation, at the prefaces of anthologists, and biographers of "Nobodies"; because without some little chance to canvass, they will not, as far as I am concerned, join the elect who are read. I have also extended the privilege involuntarily to the "high-brows"—they sometimes explain things there.

E. F. B.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 10-11 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1937

N.H. Governor Wins Most Of Favored Bills

Murphy's Only Major Loss Is Civil Service Setup for State Employees

Gets State Police

He and Associates Finance Inventory of State's Income and Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 5—With the current session of the State Legislature nearly over, observers of New Hampshire political affairs are studying the action that has been taken on Gov. Francis P. Murphy's widespread legislation program.

When the Governor, a Republican, was running for office last fall he made it plain that he favored a large number of legislative changes. He went into these in detail in his inaugural address. Since that time, measures to carry out these liberal ideas drafted by the Governor and his associates have come before the state lawmakers with only one of a major character having been turned down.

This one measure would have established the merit system or civil service setup for state employees. It was, and still is, the Governor's idea that state workers should look to their posts as careers with possibilities of advancement and not just a job until another administration should see fit to displace them. But the plan did not suit the lawmakers and they turned it down.

Taking State Inventory

One of the Governor's major ambitions was to have a study made of the state's wealth and income. It is his conclusion that the executive department of a governmental unit like that of a private business must have before it actual figures as to the values it is dealing with.

So confirmed is Governor Murphy's belief in this move that he and his friends are financing the study without cost to the state. The lawmakers gave the necessary approval to the project. At the present time a commission is delving into every angle of wealth and income as it affects the state, its people, and its industries.

It will reveal what the state, its people, and its industries actually have in the way of wealth, what they are taking in, what they are spending, whether or not the cost of state and local government is being met by those able to afford it, and the economic future of the people, the state, and the industries.

The only opposition to this move is apparently based on the contention that if the people of New Hampshire find they are spending more money outside the state than is necessary, a spirit of self-retention may be developed. But the study should have no bearing on this angle.

Wins on State Police

Governor Murphy also has seen the enactment of the state police bill he sponsored with the new organization already carrying out its duties. This move has particular appeal to rural residents and owners of recreational property.

Approval has been given to the Governor's plan for the erection of a State House annex which will house the various state departments now occupying rented quarters in various sections of this city. Governor Murphy believes that the former system of using rented quarters was not only unhandy but not in the interest of economy for the same amount of money as used annually in conjunction with these rented quarters would pay not only the interest on the investment but the principal as well over a short period of years.

Though strongly opposed, the administration's move to end employee contributions to the state unemployment compensation fund has finally received the approval of the state's lawmakers. On its first trip through it was approved by the House but defeated by the Senate. On a second attempt the Senate concurred with the House to write the new measure on the statute books.

Governor Murphy's attempt to broaden the tax base has borne no fruit as yet. Since taking office he has contended that real estate is carrying too much of the burden of state and local governmental expenses, more than 95 per cent, as a matter of fact. Feeling that the state tax commission was the best informed of any body in the state on the taxation problem, Governor Murphy appealed to them for taxation proposals.

Their suggestions included an in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate southwesterly winds.

All New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest shifting to west winds, weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	90	Minneapolis	74	90
Bermuda	82	90	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	70	78	New York	72	84
Denver	68	92	Norfolk	78	86
Helena	54	84	Philadelphia	74	88
Jacksonville	74	92	St. Louis	72	90
Los Angeles	64	84	San Francisco	52	72
Miami	80	88	Washington	76	88

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 5.
B—Maximum Aug. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:10 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet.
Friday, 11:40 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Home of Municipal Government

F. Wenderoth Saunders — The City Hall at Hartford, Conn.

Balanced Budget Seen Near for Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5—The announced intention of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross to balance the state's budget this year for the first time since predepression days looked more promising this week.

State Comptroller Charles C. Swartz, adding up the year's income and outgo for 1936-37, announced that the state had come closer to making both ends meet than in any fiscal year since the surplus days of 1929 and 1930. Depression hit the state's tax income in 1931. Now it is climbing up the other side of the trough.

Income for the general fund in 1936-37, the comptroller found, was $24,064,061.59. Total disbursements were $24,289,465.92. The deficit was thus $225,404.33. Just a few years back it ran as high as $5,000,000. The accumulated deficit of the past six years stood on June 30 at $13,455,189.12.

The comptroller thinks the corner will be turned this year, and the state's books go back into black ink. General fund income, he pointed out, was higher by $2,000,000 than the estimates made last winter by the State Board of Finance and Control. Improved business was responsible. If business keeps on improving, the tax income this year will also be ahead of estimates.

♦ ♦ ♦

Building Fund Estimated

The accumulated deficit is the important figure in the comptroller's report. The General Assembly adopted a law authorizing issuance of $25,000,000 in state bonds, to fund the floating indebtedness of the state and to provide money for a building program at state institutions.

If $13,455,189.12 is all that needs to be funded it leaves $11,544,810.88 for the building program. The figure is not final because the state's books are not closed for the past fiscal year until Aug. 31. The report gives the cash position as of June 30, and there may be some change.

♦ ♦ ♦

Flood Control Issue

Connecticut River flood control became a fighting issue as opposition to the New England compact which Connecticut has signed became formidable at Washington. Governor Cross, writing to President Roosevelt, made it plain that this state, officially, wants the compact ratified by Congress and signed by the President as it stands. Otherwise Connecticut sees its hope of averting floods gone glimmering.

Connecticut, as the Governor's letter showed, believes the compact takes no rights of power development from the Federal Government. Connecticut wants flood control. It

The Week in Connecticut

is not concerned with the problem of who develops the power.

This state, alone among the four signers of the compact, has no reservoir sites within its borders. It is in the position of asking Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire to allow their valleys to be used for dams from which Connecticut will derive great benefit while its valleys are untouched.

Connecticut does not believe it likely that Vermont and New Hampshire, comparatively little benefited by flood control, will call their legislatures into special session to vote away their power rights to the Federal Government for the sake of the compact.

Whatever happens, it will have a sequel in Connecticut politics. Three Democratic Representatives from Connecticut, two of whom live in Connecticut River towns that were hard hit in the 1936 flood, are bucking the Governor and the compact, insisting on Federal control of power in the watershed. Representatives Herman P. Kopplemann of Hartford, William M. Citron of Middletown and Alfred N. Phillips Jr., of Stamford are all in opposition to the compact as it is written. Newspaper editorials are calling sharply on Mr. Kopplemann and Mr. Citron to justify a stand that may jeopardize construction of flood control dams.

Merit System Applied

Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh, setting up a brand new merit system in the state government, will pick his chief examiner, in effect a deputy director, from a list of three persons who qualify in merit tests. Mr. Marsh did not write the examinations, did not conduct them and will not rate the candidates. A committee consisting of James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, and president of the New England Council, and Miss Millicent Pond, employment director of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, gave the examinations to 23 persons and will certify the three who stand highest for Mr. Marsh's selection.

Merit examinations for clerks, typists and stenographers, who make up the great mass of state office employees at the Capitol, will be given soon. Hundreds of young men and women are waiting to take the tests.

Too late to do anything about it, war veterans discovered that the Merit System Act had repealed their veterans' preference law. They got a few points in merit ratings for war service, but the law that the Merit System Act replaced made it mandatory on state officials to hire veterans if they were equally qualified with other candidates and gave them the right of court appeal if they were discharged.

♦ ♦ ♦

Complaints on Music

Musicians are complaining over WPA policies on musical organizations in Hartford. There were three of them, a symphony orchestra, a band and a dance orchestra. The WPA reduced its grants. The band was dropped, the dance orchestra cut from 15 to 10 pieces and the 77-piece symphony orchestra retained.

Charges and counter charges have relayed from Hartford to WPA headquarters in New Haven, to Washington, and back again. Francis Goodwin 2d, organizer of the symphony and the city's WPA musical director, has been the center of the criticism. Openly an advocate of the symphony, Mr. Goodwin was accused of showing favoritism. Latest development was an anonymous letter treatening Mr. Goodwin. While police looked for the writer the symphony orchestra gave another concert on the State Capitol grounds.

♦ ♦ ♦

Children's Homes Inquiry

The spotlight was turned again on Connecticut's county system of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Tuna Fish Offer New Trade Field For New England

Tuna fish—alias horse mackerel to the fishermen, alias "chicken of the sea" to silver-tongued salesmen—offer new opportunity for expansion in the age-old commercial fisheries of New England.

Possibility of a substantial addition to the fish canning phase of the industry, whereby New England would produce canned tuna to compete with that which now comes chiefly from California—and Japan—looms larger with an experiment already under way.

Two mackerel seiners, finding mackerel scarce, but noting tuna fish running in big schools in both Massachusetts and Ipswich bays, ventured to equip their vessels with what are said to be the heaviest seine nets ever seen in this vicinity. The seines are designed for big tuna fish and are much stronger and more costly than those used for mackerel.

The Santa Maria has already made two trips with her new equipment and landed 175 of the big fish weighing about 30,000 pounds. The Orion landed 16,000 pounds. Other mackerel seiners are watching the experiment and may fit out their vessels for tuna if the canning of the early catches of the two boats proves a financial success.

Introduction of the seine net to the tuna fisheries is something entirely new, according to fishermen, as the big California tuna industry depends on hand lines on poles. The boats often go hundreds of miles for the fish, some of the large vessels being equipped with refrigeration facilities. In contrast, the New England fishermen find tuna "at their front door" and the first catches are being canned at Gloucester.

New Comet Found In Southern Sky From Mt. Wilson

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—Discovery of a new comet in the constellation of Aquarius provided new work today for astronomers still busy watching the month-old Finsler comet in the northern sky.

The new comet, third discovery of the year, was found in the southern sky by Dr. Edwin T. Hubble at Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., Harvard Observatory natural scientists announced here.

Of the thirteenth magnitude, the comet is diffuse, appears faint to California observers and cannot yet be seen in New England, they said.

The year's first comet was discovered on Feb. 7 by Dr. F. L. Whipple of Harvard. The Finsler comet, discovered by a mathematics professor of that name at the University of Zürich, Switz., was discovered July 5. Yesterday Harvard observers confirmed amateur astronomers' findings that it has a 200,000-mile second tail.

Quincy Is Facing New Parking Claim

Quincy property owners who threaten to fence off land in the rear of stores on Hancock street unless the city pays $3000 arrears in rent for using this land as a public parking space, were joined by another protestant today. The Old Colony Trust Company notified Mayor Thomas S. Burgin it wants $200 a month for a section of the area under its control.

The Old Colony Trust submitted that it has not received any consideration for the use of the land. A recent count showed that 75 cars were parked at one time on the property, and that many others passed over it constantly in moving in and out of the larger area. The bank also declared the assessed valuation of the property has been raised by the city this year.

The City Council has been requested to appropriate money for the rents, but has not been able to agree on a settlement.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Fine Arts—Robert Donat, in "39 Steps." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also, "Legong," technicolor Balinese romance. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

University—Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern in "There Goes My Girl." 2:28, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Make Way for Tomorrow," with Victor Moore and Beulah Bondi. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—"Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter, Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney. 3:01, 4:43, 7:28, 10:07. Also Helen Broderick in "Meet the Missus." 1, 2:43, 6:24, 9:06. Tomorrow: "Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin.

Tremont—"David Copperfield," starring Freddie Bartholomew. 11:43 a. m.; 2:40, 7:50, 10:50. Also "Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 10 a. m.; 1:06, 5:06, 10:06.

Memorial—"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:30 a. m.; 1:36, 5:36, 9:36. Also, "Love in a Bungalow." 10:00 a. m.; 1:30, 5:30, 9:30.

Boston—Guy Kibbee and Cora Witherspoon in "The Big Shot." 10:45 a. m., 1:09, 3:34, 5:47, 8, 10:18. Also "What Price Vengeance?" with Lyle Talbot and Wendy Barrie. 9:36, 11:37 a. m., 2:10, 4:13, 6:51. Tomorrow: "Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero and Irving Pichel.

Radio Programs
Page 10

State and Orpheum—Jean Harlow and Clark Gable in "Saratoga." Orpheum 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:58, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m.; 2:40, 5:50, 9:10. Tomorrow: "They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Also, "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste.

Fenway and Paramount—"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:46, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:38, 3:35, 6:38, 9:36. Also "Dance, Charlie, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Collette Lyons. Fenway: 2:36, 5:35, 8:36. Paramount: 11:16 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Modern—"Easy Living," starring Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 10:15 a. m.; 1:09, 3:55, 6:48, 9:36. Also "White Bondage," with Jean Muir and Gordon Oliver. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

Arts and Sport Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Metropolitan—"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troupe and the Swing-O-Pators.

South Station Theater—"Exposing Milk Racketeers," "Honolulu," "Radio's Charlie McCarthy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—"Slave Ship," featuring Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery. 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. Also "Time Out for Romance," starring Michael Whalen. 2:08, 5:05, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray.

Music

WPA Concerts—Commonwealth Women's Orchestra, under the direction of Solomon Brasslavsky. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8:15.

Southland Singers, Lycurgus Lockman, conducting. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, Boston. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance and lecture on American Rooms by Miss Elliott. 11.

C. I. O. Strike Ties Up Ships In Two Ports

Spread of Sit-Down to Other Vessels Feared by Collier Firm

Boston Today

Sit-down strikes, conducted by the National Maritime Union, friendly with the Committee for Industrial Organization, today affected two colliers in Boston and a tanker at Providence, R. I., and threatened to spread to several other Atlantic ports.

The most serious tie-up was directed at the Pocahontas Fuel Company, whose collier, Isaac T. Mann, is ready to sail from Boston. Members of the crew are protesting that officers recently were given the use of the men's mess room displacing the engine crew, which, they assert, has been obliged to eat in a hot alleyway near the boiler room.

Sympathy Strike

The crew of the Pocahontas collier Bylayle at Boston has announced a sympathy strike. Men of the same company's coal-carrying vessel Oakley L. Alexander, at Portland, Maine, have promised to sit down if an agreement is not reached today.

Robert Hawkes, union agent, said union leaders in Providence, Portland, New York and Norfolk, Va., had been ordered to keep all Pocahontas boats in port.

In reply, the company stated, through its Boston marine superintendent, Capt. William H. Machen, that it had a contract with the union, that the contract had not been broken and that the firm, therefore, saw no reason for a strike.

Tanker Delayed

Meanwhile, the tanker Broad Arrow of the Standard Oil Company was delayed at Providence as her crew asked higher overtime pay.

Two vessels, delayed for several hours by sit-downs, sailed when

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Mayor to Answer Fin Com on Air

BULLETIN

Answering Attorney Farnum, Mayor Mansfield announced late today he would "go to the public with his case" on WNAC at 6:45 p. m. tomorrow.

The Mayor charged Attorney Farnum's statement was "replete with unjustifiable statements and conclusions." "There is nothing about the White Fund I wish to conceal," said the Mayor, adding he was ready to be interrogated "by any fair-minded tribunal."

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield practically was dismissed from the witness stand at the Codman Hill hearing shortly after noon.

Stepping out during an executive session called to restore order, Special Counsel George R. Farnum returned to read a typed statement in which he said the Mayor "has violated every rule to which a witness should conform." He added that "because his manner toward me has been irascible and contemptuous," he could see no good purpose served in continuing the Mayor on the stand.

"It seems quite apparent that he does not propose to give either the commission of the public the information and the explanations to which they are entitled," Mr. Far-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

'Not So Hot' Is Weather Forecast

"Not so hot as yesterday," was the Weather Man's comforting estimate of weather ahead for the next 24 hours although his forecast is for "partly cloudy and continued warm tonight." There is a remote possibility of showers this evening.

City Hall cut down to a skeleton staff at noon.

Readings were slightly below corresponding hours yesterday. At 10 a. m. the thermometer reached 80 degrees; then went up to 83 at 11, as against 86 at the same hour yesterday. The noon reading was 85 degrees.

Humidity dropped from 83 to 62 in the hour between 9:30 and 10:30 a. m.

T. O. M. Sopwith Knows Yachts

By a Staff Artist — Skipper of Endeavour II at the Wheel

Sopwith Has Been Sailing Boats for Most of 35 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5—Sir Thomas Lipton once said that his first interest in yacht racing came while he was yet a youth in Glasgow. He was bringing some goods home to his father's little store one day when his route took him past a park wherein was a pond. And on this pond some small boys were racing little model boats.

Sir Thomas put down his parcels, and said he never was sure whether he ever picked them up again. He denied that during the long years that followed, when he amassed his great fortune as a grocer and tea merchant, that he ever thought of his business except as a means to the end of yacht racing.

It now appears that Sir Thomas's story is not unlike that of his successor, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith.

The story of Mr. Sopwith is little known. He is not seeking publicity, has no press agent, will submit to interviews only after the most earnest solicitation and modestly declines to dwell on personalities.

But he is pleasant, a good sportsman, and, like Sir Thomas, a superb loser.

Mr. Sopwith was practically raised on the water. He has handled the tiller and sails as far back as he can remember, and he has raced for 35 years.

But there was a lull in this racing. Mr. Sopwith has another love. In 1911 he was the hero of England. He occupied a position there much as Lindbergh did here following his flight to Paris. Mr. Sopwith's exploit was spectacular in the extreme for its day.

The internal combustion engine came along, and boys throughout the world found their imagination challenged. Automobile driving and racing swept them off their feet, and Tom Sopwith's brogues were no

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Farmers Ponder Organizing Under Banner of C. I. O.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—A group of western Massachusetts farmers interested in unionizing under the Committee for Industrial Organization, are scheduled to meet tonight at a meeting of a newly appointed C. I. O. organization committee.

The farmers, headed by Jacob Rod of Otis, Mass., are reported to be interested in furthering their economic status, including the securing of better prices for milk.

Judge Finds Photo Of Self in Street

Judge Fred T. Field of the Supreme Court was walking down Federal Street recently, he said this morning, when he caught sight of a crumpled photograph whisking about the sidewalk in the brisk breeze.

Obeying a momentary impulse he bent over to see whose picture it was.

It was his.

Puzzled as to when it was taken and how it came to be reposing in Federal Street, the judge picked it up and took it home.

The mystery is unsolved.

College Dean Calls Student Traveling Wasteful Economy

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—Dean William L. Machmer of Massachusetts State College suggested today that colleges discourage long-distance commuting.

Asserting that commuting students miss extracurricular activities and associations with fellow students, the dean said in a statement, "It is poor economy to commute home more than three or four miles to college.

"In many cases the student who is attempting to economize actually spends more by traveling several miles daily than it would cost him to live on the campus."

Low Bid on Destroyers Submitted by Maine Firm

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Bath Iron Works Corporation of Bath, Maine, submitted the lowest of six bids tendered the navy yesterday for building two 1500-ton destroyers.

The corporation offered to deliver one destroyer within 30 months after the date of contract for $6,200,000, or for $5,330,000 for each of two. One of the pair would be delivered in 30 months and the other in 32.

Unions Renew Drive to Bar Child Labor

State Federation Plans Educational Campaign for Amendment

Funds Provided

Gatelee, Leader in Fight Against C. I. O., Claims Election Edge

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 5—An investigation of the New England Regional Labor Board, with a view to possible action against them under charges of partiality, was voted today by the State Federation of Labor.

In debate, George Karlitz, Haverhill labor attorney, charged that Irving G. McCann, trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, who presided at Freeport, Maine, had been appointed "through influence of John L. Lewis."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 5— A renewed campaign to obtain ratification of the Federal child labor amendment in Massachusetts, despite its frequent defeat in the legislature, was voted today by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The federation is holding its 52d annual convention in Memorial Auditorium here.

The child labor resolution was one of several adopted by the delegates as a behind-the-scenes battle involving the federation's relations with the rival Committee for Industrial Organization developed over the impending election of a president of the organization.

Gatelee Claims Victory

Despite opposition of delegates sympathetic with the C. I. O., supporters of John F. Gatelee's battle for re-election claimed he would win over E. A. Johnson by 4 to 1 in tomorrow's balloting.

The child labor resolution authorized the executive council of the labor body to conduct a "campaign of education and publicity among the people of Massachusetts" for ratification of the amendment, which would empower Congress to regulate and prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age.

The amendment has been ratified so far by 30 states, the latest being North Carolina. It has been before the people for 13 years. Criticism has come from those who felt it would enable Congress to regulate the lives of children in nearly every respect.

Funds Are Voted

The resolution stated the executive committee should be given ample funds for its campaign in behalf of the amendment, which is desired by labor organizations because it would reduce or abolish competitive child labor, which is cheap labor.

As evidence of growing support of Mr. Gatelee, who made a strong plea for open warfare upon the C. I. O. as the convention opened last Monday, his supporters today displayed a telegram from Edmond Russell, secretary and legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, who originally had been for Mr. Johnson.

"Masonry trades of Massachusetts," said the telegram, "are opposed to program for peace with C. I. O. as supposed to be sponsored by supporters of E. A. Johnson for president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor."

The Gatelee faction also claimed to have the support of the powerful truck drivers' union delegates.

Backing for Johnson

Mr. Johnson, president of the Boston building trades council, is backed by Boston groups, which long have sought the presidency for one of their number, and by delegates sympathetic with the C.I.O.

A strange anomaly of the contest is that a few months ago these

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Lodge Says Wage Bill Aids Bay State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Henry Cabot Lodge, only Republican to win a seat previously held by a Democrat in the 1936 election landslide, explained yesterday why he supported the Roosevelt wages and hours bill. Mr. Lodge was the only member of the little band of Senate Republicans to support the bill consistently. Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania also voted for the bill on the final ballot, but not until he had supported a motion to recommit, which would have had the effect of killing it.

Widespread curiosity over his vote caused Mr. Lodge to amplify an earlier explanation of his stand.

"I voted for this measure because I think it is a step in the right direction," he said.

Sees Aid for New England

He declared it would help to equalize the competitive advantages of all sections of the country, and particularly aid his home state of Massachusetts, together with other industrial sections, against unfair competition of low wage areas in the South. Factories have been moving from New England to southern states for some time as the result of lower wages paid there.

"In so far as it operates to any one's advantage, the bill will benefit the North," Mr. Lodge said. "If enforced, it will stop once and for all the flight of industry from Massachusetts to other sections where sweat-shop standards prevail. And it won't only benefit Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, all the parts of the country where the standard of wages is decently high, will be benefited. I couldn't vote in any other way. The effort to stop the flight of industry from Massachusetts and safeguard our wage level was my major campaign pledge. It was a simple matter of keeping my word."

Denies Internal Tariff

Mr. Lodge demanded why one state should be allowed "to ruin another by undercutting its labor standards?" He minimized the assertion of some Republican political commentators that the bill sets up an internal tariff against the goods of the South and similar low wage regions. The bill was a proper effort to safeguard high wage standards and equalize competitive advantages, he said. He added:

"The aim of the bill is to create an area of equal competition. There is no desire to divide the country into compartments. It is divided into compartments already, and in some a wage level so low exists that it is acting as a permanent deadweight on the wage level in other sections. Nothing could be more unhealthy than the process of establishing large vested interests in sweatshop wages in some parts of the country, and that process is actually going on. Sooner or later, if the growth of this vested interest in sweatshop wages isn't stopped the wage level of what northern industry is left after the flight to the low levels will fall, too. I repeat, I could do nothing else."

Mr. Lodge's Democratic colleague from Massachusetts, David I. Walsh was one of the chief sponsors of the bill.

Mrs. Rogers Sees Pay Bill As Threat to Bay State

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell, Mass., said today the House Labor Committee has placed in the wage and hour bill a wage differential taking away any advantages northern mills might have, and Massachusetts "will have to go on fighting with its back to the wall."

"It was Massachusetts which blazed the trail for better hours and better wages for workers," she said. "Massachusetts for years has been fighting with her back to the wall, not only against the southern states but to a lesser degree against the New England States."

She said various industries left the state because they could work employees longer for smaller pay in other New England states.

"Congress is controlled today by Southerners," she said. "I fear greatly the control of this act by a Southern board."

She expressed gratification that the House committee placed in the bill a provision to prevent employment of women and minors from midnight to 6 a. m. The Senate bill, she said, was "most inhuman in that respect."

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Roosevelt's Plan Awaited On Flood Control Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—An expected compromise proposal from President Roosevelt, which it is hoped will speed congressional ratification of the interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers, was awaited today by New England members of Congress. Meantime speculation was aroused on what the compromise, which Senator David I Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts, announced would be forthcoming, might embody.

Some New Englanders are hoping it will take the form of the general reservation to ratification suggested this week by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring. This proposal is an inclusive statement designed to make clear that nothing in the pacts would affect in any way the rights of the War Department touching matters dealt with in the pacts. Such a reservation could also include the rights of the Federal Power Commission over power.

Congressman Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts said today that the Woodring proposal would be satisfactory to him. He voiced the opinion of at least two or three others when he said that "I see no harm in adopting such a reservation or amendment. A similar one for the Federal Power Commission would be acceptable. It is my judgment that such reservations would not require resubmission of the compacts to the four state legislatures.

The last opinion of Mr. Clason is not shared by all his colleagues. Some of them maintain the Woodring style of reservation, while more or less harmless-seeming, would in fact take care of all the Administration's objections to the compacts as now drawn. They state the teeth in the reservation would be disclosed later when and if the states sought to utilize the pacts' provisions giving them a control over power and ownership of the dams and reservoirs.

President Roosevelt is consulting with Attorney General Homer S. Cummings on the proposed compromise, Senator Walsh said, and the indications are that one of the points to be studied involves the question of whether general reservations would require resubmission of the compacts to the legislatures.

C. I. O. Strikes

(Continued From Page 9)

agreements were reached between owners and crews. They were the Edward Pierce of the Mystic Steamship Company at Lynn, Mass., and the Pocahontas collier, William H. Machen, chartered to the Providence Gas Company, at Providence.

Labor Examiner Hears Protest of Union In Maine Shoe Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Aug. 5—Hearing was begun today by a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board of protests filed by shoe manufacturers and an independent local union against results of a recent uncontested labor board election won by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"We shall show that many voted more than once and that others voted who were not employees of the shop in which they voted," Frank W. Linnell, counsel for the Lewiston-Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, declared after the examiner, John T. Lindsey, opened the hearing.

Much time was taken during the morning session, however, by efforts of A. Raymond Rogers, C. I. O. attorney, to show the local union's boycott of the election was the idea of its lawyer and not of the shoe workers. Mr. Rogers cross-examined Richard Howard, local union secretary, in an effort to show this, but Mr. Howard insisted the union's board of directors originated the idea.

New England Mills To Escape Silk Strike

A general strike in the silk industry, called for next Monday by the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, will affect only a few mills in New England, because most of them in this section are under contract.

This announcement was made today by Hyman Blumberg, director of the T. W. O. C. in New England. The T. W. O. C. is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. About 50,000 mill workers, chiefly in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, will be affected, however.

Silk companies in New England are not as numerous as cotton and wool. Those signed with the T. W. O. C. include William Skinner & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; National Silk Spinning, New Bedford, Mass.; Chepey Brothers, Manchester, Conn.; Cadillac Silk, Valley Falls, R. I.

Governor Murphy Opposes Federal Power Control

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5 (AP)—Gov. Frank P. Murphy of New Hampshire told the Hartford Times in a telephone interview today he did not favor federal control of power rights which would be created by dam and reservoir construction proposed in a $10,000,000 Connecticut River flood control compact.

"I'm opposed to relinquishing any of our state's rights," the Republican chief executive said. "I'm not in favor of giving control of our water and power resources to the Federal Government."

"That's how I feel at present," he added. "I am waiting for definite word from Washington, however, before I take a final stand."

N.E. Tourist Trade Promises Its Best Season Since 1929

Keeping step with the upward swing of business, New England's vacation industry is marching to its best year since 1929.

Before Labor Day it is expected that more than 3,000,000 vacationists and visitors—an increase of some 500,000 persons over 1936—will have dropped in on one or more of the six New England states.

These facts were made public yesterday by officials of the New England Council, region development organization, in a survey of leading travel and resort interests from June 1 to July 15.

The Fourth of July week-end especially, the survey showed, was extremely profitable, with all sections of New England reporting the largest volume of business since before the stock market crash.

Yacht clubs along the New England coast report more craft in the water than at any time since 1929. Even the America's cup races at Newport are evidencing prosperity, with 20 per cent more pleasure craft and 30 per cent more spectators in evidence that at the 1934 races, the survey showed.

Hotels in general, the report continued, are noticing a better demand for higher priced accommodations. Enrollments at boys' and girls' summer camps range from 5 to 40 per cent higher than last year, with the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads transporting about 15 per cent more campers than during last summer.

During the period covered by the survey, railroad transportation into New England on all lines showed a substantial increase. The Boston and Albany had 9 per cent more passengers from points west of Albany. The Boston and Maine reported a 10 per cent increase in June passenger revenue, and the Maine Central 8 per cent.

Disregarding commuter traffic, the Boston and Maine enjoyed a 25 per cent increase in passengers for the first half of July, and the Maine Central, 10 per cent. At the New York office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 225,000 more eastbound tickets were sold in this period this year as compared with the corresponding period 1936.

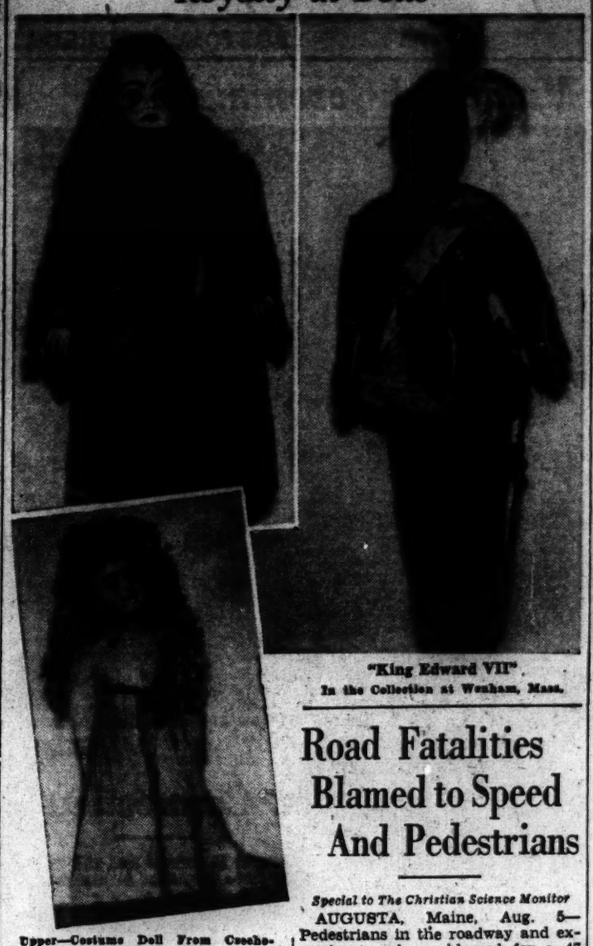
Bear Mountain Bridge, N. Y., had a 10 per cent increase in tourist traffic coming into New England, the survey reported, and bus companies found that despite reduced fares, revenue from travel into New England has increased.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 6

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Royalty in Dolls



Upper—Costume Doll From Czechoslovakia
Lower—Hawaiian Doll, Gift of Queen Liliuokalani

"King Edward VII"
In the Collection at Wenham, Mass.

Navy Flying Boat Nears Completion At Stratford Plant

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 5 (AP)—A flying boat with a wing spread greater than that of the largest commercial plane ever constructed by the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation has been virtually completed at the plant here for the United States Navy, and will be given flying tests in a few weeks.

The amphibian was rolled from its hangar for the first time last night.

The plane, powered by four 1000-horsepower engines, is estimated to weigh 25 tons.

Work on the ship began secretly two years ago, officials said, and since then only a few employees of the Sikorsky concern have seen it.

Road Fatalities Blamed to Speed And Pedestrians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 5—Pedestrians in the roadway and excessive speed are blamed for a 47 per cent increase in motor vehicle fatalities in Maine for July, as compared to the previous month, by Francis J. McCabe, director of the Highway Safety Division of the Maine State Police. Only one such accident so far this year was due to defective equipment on cars.

"For some mysterious reason," says Mr. McCabe in a statement issued today, "most people think that urban streets constitute the zone of greatest danger from the standpoint of motor fatalities. However, the modern, fast highway, the new type of high speed motor car, increased travel and the speed complex of the people have accentuated the hazards of the open road so that in the month just passed, 82 per cent of the fatalities happened in rural areas while 18 per cent occurred in urban districts.

"This indicates greater need for safety work in rural areas along the lines of enforcement, education and engineering. The Highway Safety Division of the Maine State Police is only too willing to co-operate with any community in the State regarding safety measures, and has free service available.

"If motorists will drive their cars at a reasonable rate of speed, observe all laws of the road and use a little more common sense in the operation of their cars, and if the pedestrian will use more judgement when walking on the highway, the situation can be considerably improved."

During the first seven months of 1937 Mr. McCabe reports that there were 85 fatalities on Maine highways. Of these 38 involved pedestrians and only one was due to defective equipment.

Tax Changes Seen As Main Topic At N. H. Convention

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—Former Representative Raymond B. Stevens, active in a fight for tax changes, predicts taxation will be the principal subject discussed at a state constitutional convention next spring, called this week by the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

Delegates will be elected at town meetings in March with special elections in cities. Amendments drafted by the delegates in May will be submitted to the electorate for final approval.

Mr. Stevens asserted taxation at the present time was based on conditions which existed a century ago.

Among other issues which may come before the conclave was Gov. Francis P. Murphy's plan to aid small private industries by state loans. The state Supreme Court recently ruled the plan illegal.

Suggestions for graduated taxation have come from state leaders. In addition a plan for a flat personal income tax of three per cent, with no graduations possible under the present state constitution, is now before the Legislature.

Announcement of the convention next May also has revived a drive for a reduction in the Legislature, which now includes more than 450 members, along with a proposal to permit absentee voting in state as well as presidential elections.

Harvard Attracts Overseas Visitors

More visitors from foreign countries are coming to Boston this summer than last, the record of visitors to Harvard indicates. During the past six weeks visitors from 21 foreign countries and two territories have availed themselves of the free guide service tours of the university's grounds and buildings. During the same period last summer the tourists had come from only 15 foreign countries.

Every state in the United States is represented among those who have registered for the Harvard tours this summer, and the greatest representation is from states outside of New England and especially from states west of the Alleghenies. This is contrary to last summer, when the majority were New Englanders.

More than 15,000 visitors have come to Harvard during the past six weeks, according to the records at the museum, at Widener Library, and at the guide service headquarters in the College Yard. Those who have taken the various free, student-escorted tours during this period number 4314.

Thousand Dolls of All Kinds Shown in Wenham Collection

Dolls! Japanese, Chinese, Hungarian, Russian, Bulgarian dolls! Dolls from darkest Africa, dolls from ancient Egypt! Dolls collected anywhere from London to Jericho, from Alaska to South America, gifts from the poorest and from kings and queens! Dolls of all kinds, costume, character, play, and puppet dolls! Spool dolls, dried apple and corn husk dolls!

These form only a small part of a total of more than 1000 dolls of every nationality, age, value, shape and size which make up one of the most valuable and beautiful collections in this country. Displayed in the ancient Claflin-Richards House, on the Old Bay road in the center of Wenham, some 22 miles from Boston, the collection has received the commendation of hundreds of visitors.

It all started in 1895. Mrs. Elisabeth Horton, who was born in the 276-year-old Claflin-Richards House, was then residing in Boston. She aimlessly started acquiring a doll from time to time, and in a little while had acquired a small collection. Knowing of her new interest, her friends dared not return from trips without bringing back some sort of specimen.

Shown for Charities

To help several local children's charities Mrs. Horton allowed the collection to be shown publicly. The success of this prompted her to collect on a large scale. Letters to United States envoys in foreign countries, to her traveling friends and relatives brought an avalanche of dolls. Rarely was she refused by diplomatic or commercial representatives abroad. Emperors and empresses heard of the collection and sent contributions.

The collection began to travel. Packed in 20 cases, it was sent to children's charities all over the country, earning thousands of dollars during the early '90's. By 1914 there were more than 1400 dolls and as it was becoming increasingly difficult to care for them it was decided to dispose of them. The war interrupted the plan, however, and they were placed in storage.

About 10 years ago Mrs. Horton decided that the collection belonged in her native town and sent it to the historical association of the Wenham Village Improvement Society. But mice, squirrels and rats had made serious inroads on the collection and of the 1400 dolls only 800 could be salvaged. In recent years the collection has been increased and now numbers well over 1000. It is shown at a small admission fee which is turned over to children's charities.

A doll may be either a play doll, costume doll, character doll, a puppet or marionette, freak doll or a religious or fetish specimen. The Wenham collection includes all these categories and has classified them as such.

A play doll, as the name implies, is a plaything for a child. Forty years ago play dolls were almost all dressed in elegant women's clothes, but the present play doll is apt to be a baby doll or girl doll.

The costume doll is a plain china doll dressed in costume representing the country from which it came, and not meant to be a plaything. One of the most interesting costume specimens in the Wenham collection is the Richards doll, made in Wenham in 1850. The calico in its gown is over 400 years old. Prominent also among the costume dolls is "Kainlani" from Hawaii, dressed, named and donated by Lilliuokalani, queen of the islands.

Edward VII Represented

The character doll has its face moulded to be an image of some individual of note. Of interest at this time is a character doll of King Edward VII made in London at the time of his coronation. Other well known figures in the collection are Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts.

Shadow-play dolls, used mostly in Java, freak dolls and American Indian models are represented. Big spools, little spools, acorns, dried apples, corn husks, ropes, seaweed, shells, and every other possible material it seems are used in the manufacture of this class of humorous dolls.

Included in the shelves and show cases in the room where the collection is housed are several dolls which stand out for some unusual characteristic. If one asks which is the oldest doll he is shown the 3500-year-old doll from Thebes. This play doll was found in the tomb of a king of the 19th dynasty and is said to be in better condition than a similar specimen in the British Museum. There are several other dolls that have been found in Egyptian tombs.

In the collection is a complete set of Japanese dolls arranged as any Japanese girl might place them for the annual Doll Day which occurs on March 3. In the Oriental section are two dolls given by the Emperor of Japan.

Russia is represented by two dolls, peasants of Siberia, that were presented by the Tsarina and Tsar of Russia in 1902. One of these is said to be an exact copy of the dress of Count Tolstoi.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

homes for neglected children when Mrs. Esther Wolfe, matron of the New Haven County Temporary Home, was arrested on charges of cruelty.

Prosecutor Abraham M. Silver of the West Haven Town Court said that Albert Masielli, 12, an inmate of the home, had told him a story of being spanked for half an hour because he refused to eat his bread pudding. The spanking was done, it was said, at Mrs. Wolfe's direction by a 20-year-old youth who works at the home, Joseph Antonucci. He was arrested, too, on the same charge.

In Windham County a legislative board of inquiry was still withholding its report after a long investigation into charges of embezzlement of funds at the Windham County Temporary Home. In September, Governor Cross has the task of appointing one commissioner in each county. The county commissioners run the temporary homes.

Drainage Grates Taken

Rearmament in Europe—higher prices for scrap iron in America—theft of iron grates covering drainage basins in Connecticut highways. This alleged train of circumstances was disclosed when State Police arrested two Hartford County youths and charged them with wholesale and systematic stealing of highway drain covers. "Tons" of the iron grills had been pried up and carried away, police said. They were sold as junk.

Convict Recaptured

Edward J. Donlon, 36, serving a term of one to four years for arson, slipped into the woods while on a berry picking detail at the State Prison Farm in Enfield. Captured next day, he faces a possible one-to-10-year term for escape—behind walls at Wethersfield.

Donlon was the fourth man to run away from the barless prison farm. All have been captured and sent back to prison with longer sentences.

Insist on Zone Rule

Deciding that zoning laws had been slighted too often, the West Hartford Zoning Board of Appeals bore down on Maple, Inc., building firm. The board refused to grant an exception to the zoning rules for a new house, built too wide for the lot on which it stands. The builders will have to saw off two feet if they cannot overturn the ruling in a court appeal.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 160 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m. WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Aug. 27, 8:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

St. Albans—Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WQDM, 1200kc.

Springfield—Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

'Back and Forth' Hike

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—The 600 student soldiers at the C. M. T. C. camp at Fort Adams took their annual eight-mile hike today, but they never put foot outside the fort. Cup race sightseers and cars so jammed highways about this city that army officers had the soldiers march back and forth on the parade grounds until they had finished an "overland hike."

AUGUST SALE
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
Wells & Coverly, Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A NEW BANK SERVICE
LOANS
Your attention is called to our equal monthly payment plan. Call at our bank or phone 2-0151.
The Merchants National Bank and Trust Co.
216 S. WARREN STREET
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RCA VICTOR
GENERAL ELECTRIC
ZENITH RADIO
New 1938 Models Are Here
See and hear these new models . . . with the sensational Electric Automatic Tuning
EASY TERMS
Chappells

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
We're Building a New Main Floor
to make shopping more pleasant for you!
Watch for News of Our Grand Opening!

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	980kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Senate speakers	Lucille and Lanny	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	Studio musicale	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 Cup races	"Four of Us"	Turn Back the Clock	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Meal Ltd Drama; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Grimm, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Vocal duo	Jackie Heller, songs	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonich's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	If I Were You
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Columbia Concert	"Gun Smoke Law";	Vallee Hour; Molly Pic-	International Salon; so-	"Organesque"
8:15 Orchestra, Frederick Charles Adler,	western sketch	on; Tim and Irene;	loist; chorus; orchestra	Popular songs
8:30 conductor	Berkshire Symphonic	Eddie Green, Negro	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	D. Brissette's Orchestra
8:45	Festival: Boston Sym-	comedian; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Rhythm Serenade
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	phony Orchestra, Dr.	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Network speaker
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Serge Koussevitzky;	Show Boat; soloists;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	conductor; Olin	comedy sketch; Modern	Pat Barnes Opera	Olympian Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Downes, New York	Choir; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	Benny Meroff's Orch.
10:00 "Your Adventure";	Times music critic,	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	D. Brissette's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	schoolmaster	Burns; Constance Ben-	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	Piccadilly Music Hall	nett; Pat O'Brien;	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	Piccadilly Music Hall	James Stewart; orch.	soloists; Henry Web-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sports report	Lou Bonich's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Jack Little's Orch.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Jack Little's Orch.	Eddie Varso's Orches.	"Northern Lights"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	980kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Stepping Along"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	Breakfast Club; soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; dra-	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	Melodies; Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	Melody Sweethearts	Continental Music
10:30 Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Dublin horse show	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Musical program	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello Peggy"; sketch	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00 Piano duo	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital; talk	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Wake Up and Live	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Yacht race	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	U. S. Marine Band	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Orimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	Organ recital	"Street Forum"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour; soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00 Thru Women's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Organ recital
2:30 WEEI news	Yacht race; forum	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Walter Logan's Music	Sports reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Concert Hall; Kreis-	NBC Radio Guild;	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 ner String Quartet	"Young Woodley"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital	NBC Radio Guild;	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	"Young Woodley"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 Yacht race	"Club Matinee"	Joan Edwards, songs	Red Sox-Chicago base-	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 M. Carley, pianist	Al Bernard, songs	Arthur Lang, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Elon Bay	Doris Tirrel, organist	"The City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Collier award	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Continental Music	Piano team	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Canadian program	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	"The Fact Finder"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Books Carter, news	Soloist and orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Broadw'y Variieties	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, so-	"Music for Today"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Harmonia ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Music for Today"	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Alice Fay, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	Frank Ward's Orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	Robert L. Ripley	"Wabash Time"; Frank	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:15 Dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or-	Grant Park concert	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Grant Park concert	Court of Human Rela-	Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Grant Park concert	tions; sketch	Sammie Kaye's Orch.	"Professional Hour"
10:00 Mod'n Symph'nies;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Les Miserables"; Orson	David McKee, songs
10:15 Orch's Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	Welles; orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 Talk, Harry M.	Lederslingers; Quartet	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Del Brissette's Orch.
10:45 Woodring, "My Boy	Miss Benedict; Reviews	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; network program	News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15 Owen Wilson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Olympian Orchestra
11:30 Local dance music	"Sunday Hour"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Harrison Gill's Orch.	Dey's Hall organ
11:45 Local dance music	Promenade Concert	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Emerson Gill's Orch.	Troubadours

Relics of Charlestown Fires Find New Niches in Museums

A large collection of souvenirs of large fires and early volunteer departments, consisting of leather fire buckets, fire hats, clocks, bells, bedkeys and salvage bags, dating back centuries, have been turned over to various museums by the Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association.

The exhibit, on display for many years in the association's headquarters at 15 Salem Street, Charlestown, has attracted thousands of visitors.

A Philadelphia fire insurance company bought the relics with the understanding they would be presented to museums and historical institutions. Most of the collection has been given to the Bostonian Society at the Old State House, in downtown Boston. Some handengines, paintings and other souvenirs will be exhibited by historical societies in New York City and Savannah, Ga.

Early Period Recalled

In disposing of the collection the days when citizens ran with buckets at the first sound of the fire bell were recalled. Then it was necessary to carry a bedkey and salvage bag. The former was used to unloosen ropes, used as springs in old-fashioned beds so the beds could be folded and carried out of the burning house. The salvage bag was filled with household belongings. Together with the traditional leather bucket, these three were the essentials in fire-fighting equipment of the seventeenth century.

Only five of the present 46 association members are considered "real firemen" because they "ran with the ropes" and pulled pumpers and served with bucket brigades. The remaining members were volunteers.

In Charlestown's early days there were five fire societies. Ancients, Phoenix, Washington, Franklin and Jefferson. Hand engines made their debut in the eighteenth century. In 1846, the first fire department was organized in Charlestown and the church bells were used to sound alarms. Seven fire houses, each with an old-fashioned engine, appeared later. Bells were hung in front of each fire house.

Poll Tax Exemption

Forty or fifty men worked with each "tub." Volunteers were exempt from a poll tax. Charlestown engine companies were known as the "Pollywogs," "Hay-makers," "Silk-Stockings," "High Hats," "Training Field" crew, "Blue-Tail-Flies," and "Dog Pointers." The names depended upon location or employment of members.

One of the oldest and most interesting relics is the "staff of the fire warden," an insignia of his appointed authority. It is an ordinary long pole with a hand-shaped bronze "flame" on top.

Another souvenir is a hand-engine given to the Fire College of New York City. Built in 1863, it pumped water when foundations were put in for the original Brooklyn bridge and later saw service in Vinal Haven, Maine and Marlboro, Mass. Charlestown firemen treasured it because it set a national record by throwing a perpendicular stream of water 273 feet.

There are fire buckets from Farragut's flagship and from the frigate Constitution. Spanners, long forgotten, were used to connect or loosen sections of hose.

Maine Village Revives Potter's Art

Rowantrees kiln at Blue Hill instructs villagers in ancient craft—Rich local mineral deposits permit wide range of beautiful glazes—Lobster fishermen, barbers, blacksmith and children all attend free classes.

A Pottery Pupil at Work

Mrs. George W. Reed at Her Bench at the Rowantrees Kiln, Blue Hill, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUE HILL, Maine—In Blue Hill, Maine, at the Rowantrees Kiln one may see the encouraging beginning of an effort to develop that beautiful little coastal village into one of the important art pottery making centers of the United States.

Blue Hill was selected as the locale of this enterprise because of the wealth of its diversified mineral deposits which are essential for the manufacture of a wide variety of pottery glazes.

The Rowantrees Kiln, established by Miss Adelaide Pearson, social worker, traveler, archaeologist, and patron of the arts of Brookline, Mass., is a non-profit-making enterprise and has already accomplished much in awakening interest in art in Blue Hill, formerly the abode of many Maine sea captains, and the scene of much shipbuilding in the long-ago sailing era.

Free Classes Provided

Included in the pottery classes, for which no tuition is charged, are storekeepers, truck drivers, barbers, blacksmiths, clergymen, farmers, lobster fishermen, grammar school children and high school students. The $2000 kiln set up by Miss Pearson is crowded by these enthusiastic novices in molding vases, bowls, urns, and other glaze ware from Blue Hill clay. Few of them ever miss a class, and the kiln is developing in the town a keep appreciation of the artistic and the beautiful. Miss Laura S. Paddock, in charge of the classes, declares that several of the students are showing exceptional merit, and if they continue to develop will likely exercise a profound influence on American art pottery making.

The pottery is located on the summer estate of Miss Pearson, which she has developed into one of the most effective community cultural centers in the country. During July, in addition to pottery instruction, there are free classes in drawing, painting and wood carving. Miss Pearson has remodeled the spacious barn of the estate into an art museum with treasures which she has collected from almost every country in the world. Fine paintings, Chinese wood carvings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, exquisite tapestries, sample of Mexican and Indian pottery, and valuable archaeological specimens gathered in Egypt, and in Europe are included in the collection. The house is equipped with an outstanding art library.

Seeks New Glazes

Miss Paddock, instructor at the kiln, has devoted her career to the development of American art pottery making. In addition to teaching classes she spends a large portion of her time prowling over adjacent hills and mountains, and exploring abandoned copper, gold and silver mines, and granite quarries in search of materials for new combinations in pottery glazes. She graduated in ceramics from the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Applied Arts, Philadelphia. Recently she located a "lost lead mine," and from this deposit she expects to be able to produce something new in a pottery glaze.

"This lost lead mine," she said, "was in operation many years ago, and even the oldest inhabitant could not remember its location. I located it by searching through some old records of the United States Geological Survey. Over the years woods and brush have grown about the mouth of the old mine shaft.

"Blue Hill and the adjacent countryside, because of the diversified mineral deposits is an ideal locale for this magnificent experiment in American pottery making. Only local and unmixed clays are used in the pottery—a marine sedimentary clay, very ductile and extraordinarily rich in colloidal matter, for hand-built pieces.

Variety of Glazes

"Our glazes are made from the rocks of the circumambient landscape. The Blue Hill granite gives a clear, or cream colored glaze. Blue Hill manganese, which we find at the very top of Blue Hill Mountain, gives a lustrous black glaze, and with further experimentation it may possibly give deep purples. The Blue Hill quartz and silica form the essentials of all of the glazes. These elements are found in practically pure form within the township. Copper from the locality gives all sorts of greens, blues and reds. The copper experiments are still in the elementary stage.

"For sometimes we have been working toward a celadine glaze similar to that of the early Chinese potters, using a copper-iron-sulphide found at the old Douglas copper mine in Blue Hill. A distinguished Japanese who visited the kiln last year declared that our products resembled some of the ancient Japanese pottery.

"We have found that the pink granite found in abundance on Mt. Cadillac makes a rich mustard-colored glaze. The various rocks of the vicinity are first put through an electrically run rock crusher. These are then put through the pulverizer, from which the original rock emerges in powdered form which may be put through a sieve of 200 mesh to the linear inch. The minerals are then ready to be mixed—very exactly, even to a hundredth of a gram—with 'fluxes' of borax, feldspar, zinc and whiting, with oxide of tin for opacity, none of which so far have been found in Blue Hill. Then they are put into a 'ball mill' and ground into glazes. The actual kiln is a muffle kiln, fired by an oil burner. It is fired to an .05 pyrometric cone, meaning about 1922 Fahrenheit.

Local Interest Keen

"The ideal of the Rowantrees Pottery is a co-operative society, preferably of Blue Hill craftsmen. About 90 persons from Blue Hill have worked intermittently in the kiln, so local interest seems very much alive. One of the local barbers shows signs of ability, and some of the school children are doing promising work. Nothing is charged for instruction. To become a master potter and to be able to count on a livelihood from the craft, means steady and painstaking work such as one has to undergo in any of the difficult arts. From our promising pupils we hope to build a solid foundation of American art pottery making. The soil of Blue Hill is so rich in minerals that no one can predict what ceramic developments may eventuate."

Miss Pearson, a native of Brookline, Mass., is the granddaughter of Woodman Wheeler Newton of Blue Hill. She studied the violin with Marsick in Paris and Joachin in Berlin. She was a social worker in Boston with the Children's Aid Society, and in 1906 organized the "Folk Handicrafts" for the benefit of non-English-speaking immigrants. She traveled to the far places of the world as traveler. She crossed the sandy wastes of the Sahara Desert with her own caravan, and later accomplished the same journey in her automobile. She has journeyed into the Mexican wilderness in quest of pottery, and other relics of early civilizations.

Unions Back Child Labor Ban

(Continued From Page 9)

C.I.O. sympathizers were strongly for Mr. Gatelee, because of his active co-operation with C.I.O. leaders in New England. In fact, a movement to oppose his re-election was on foot among the conservative group who opposed this co-operative policy.

Now, all of this has been reversed. Mr. Gatelee opened the convention with a call for aggressive competition with the C.I.O., acting under orders from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Conservatives Hail Gatelee

As a result, the conservative group hailed him as a militant leader, and their opposition collapsed, but those who were friendly to the C. I. O. were alienated and joined to support Mr. Johnson. The number of C. I. O. sympathizers, however, is believed fairly small, since the executive council suspended 51 unions which had affiliated with the John L. Lewis group and no delegates from these unions are present.

Other resolutions adopted today called for:

Opposition to the $25 tax limit proposal of several taxpayers' organizations, on the ground it might cause abandonment of some schools and libraries.

Opposition to any implementing of federal or state labor relations acts which would require incorporation of labor unions or "otherwise hamper labor union activities."

Legislative or executive action to force abolition of company police and surrender of tear gas to "legally constituted officials."

A committee to call upon Coleman Brothers, Boston contractors, to protest against alleged use of non-union labor on state contract jobs. Particular resentment was expressed in debate over the firm's policy on the Lowell central bridge construction.

Support for the Black-Connery wage and hour bill "without emasculating amendments."

Wage cut restorations to teachers in Lowell and New Bedford schools.

Enactment of legislation, now before Congress, for a 3 cents a pound tariff upon bread imported from Canada. Delegates said 17 bakeries had been forced by Canadian competition to close in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Workmen's compensation law to protect granite workers, of the State, who Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer, said, are unprotected against occupational diseases.

Unity Conference Is Key

Convention action today on the proposed resolution calling for a "unity" conference of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the independent unions will definitely forecast the outcome of Friday's election contest for president of the federation for the coming year.

Both contests hinge on convention sentiment in regard to possible healing of the labor schism and to the opposite course of conducting an open war upon the C. I. O. in Massachusetts.

Meanwhile Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent, will serve another term. He was nominated by acclamation yesterday. Thus his election tomorrow will be merely a formality.

The nominations for vice-president yesterday were:

For the three posts in District One: Michael J. O'Hare, Somerville; Anthony J. DeAndrade, Boston, Nicholas P. Morrissey, Boston, all for re-election, and Thomas Barns, Boston.

For one post in District Two: George Sanderson, president of the New Bedford Building Trades Council, for re-election, and George Ferris of Brockton.

For two posts in District Three: Matthew P. Meany of Lawrence, for re-election, and Charles M. Erwin, secretary-treasurer of the Lowell Central Labor Union.

For one post in the Fourth District: Chester Fitzpatrick of Worcester, Patrick J. Begney, the incumbent, is not running for re-election.

For two posts in the Fifth District: Charles F. Caffrey of Springfield, for re-election, and Francis M. Curran of Holyoke.

Sopwith Has Been Sailing Boats for Most of 35 Years

(Continued From Page 9)

exception. From automobiles it was just a step, albeit a serious one in those days, to airplanes.

In October of 1910 he obtained his first plane, a Howard-Wright biplane. Two months later, a rank amatuer, he entered it in the great Baron DePorest competition in England.

This involved a prize of $20,000 for the longest flight out of England. At eight o'clock in the morning of Dec. 18 he took his plane off the ground at Eastchurch, Kent, and flew 174 miles in three and one-half hours, landing at Beau, Belgium, and winning the prize.

This event started Mr. Sopwith on his career. King George invited him to fly to Windsor Castle for an interview and young Sopwith was the cynosure of all eyes.

He visited America the following year, flying over here, visiting Boston in August of 1911.

He took a few Americans up for flights. He was "lithe, thin, clean-cut, blue-eyed . . . as unsatisfactory to interview as he was satisfactory to fly with."

Young Sopwith learned much about wind and air from flying, but before he had time to apply it the war came along and he was turned over night, so to speak, into one of the largest airplane manufacturers in the world.

Forms Aviation Company

He formed the Sopwith Aviation Company, Ltd., of Kingston on Thames, and built some of the most famous pursuit planes used in the war. Many an A. E. F. aviator remembers the "Sop-Camel."

After the war, in 1920 to be specific, Mr. Sopwith entered into a new business arrangement with Harry Hawker, who had long been a test pilot for Mr. Sopwith. The two set up a new concern, the H. G. Hawker Engineering Company, Ltd., with Mr. Sopwith as joint managing director.

This is a post which he still occupies and this concern has probably furnished a good half of the planes delivered to the Royal Air Force. Consider what this means in the light of Great Britain's tremendous armament program, and consider it in the light of how partners can relieve him of constant application to business and one understands whence comes the $1,000,000 to build a cup challenger and the $500,000 a year to race it as well as the six months or so of time required to participate in cup challenges.

Goes Back to Sailing

With the opportunity presenting itself, Mr. Sopwith went back into sailing, and found that the knowledge of winds gained in flying stood him well in trimming the great sheets.

He tried various boats until he was attracted by the International 12-meter class, his Movette taking the championship.

In 1930, after Sir Thomas had passed on, Mr. Sopwith bought that sportsman's last challenger, the beautiful Shamrock V.

Perhaps there was a touch of sentiment in it. Nobody, least of all Mr. Sopwith, will say, but from that date on Mr. Sopwith was accepted as Great Britain's first line skipper.

Mr. Sopwith says he bought Shamrock not to race her, but to try his hand at the big Class J sloops to see if he liked them. Apparently he did, for he asked Charles E. Nicholson, Sir Thomas' old designer, to build a boat for him. That ship was Endeavour I, and with it he issued the first of his challenges to the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup, historic trophy of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The series was held in September, 1934, Mr. Sopwith winning the first two races, losing the next four.

Endeavour II has not fared particularly well, it must be admitted, but Mr. Sopwith is not discouraged. Through friends he has promised to come back, so the mellow and genial traditions of Sir Thomas seem destined to live vividly on in the hearts of yacht-loving Americans.

Mayor to Answer Fin Com on Air

(Continued From Page 9)

num added. "His answers have been unresponsive and evasive."

The Finance Commission adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow while the Mayor shouted he would appear again at that hour to "make a statement."

Bickering and argument over technical points begun at the opening of the session continued at the investigation until they reached the point where David Lasker, chairman of the Finance Commission, twice was compelled to request Mayor Mansfield to confine himself to the witness' role of answering questions.

Even before the session finally adjourned at noon, the Fin Com resorted to the parliamentary device of going into an executive session to quell the raised voices of the Mayor and Special Counsel Farnum, who was cross-examining.

"You've been dominating this hearing long enough. Let me have a chance," demanded the Mayor.

Attorney Farnum was endeavoring to make himself heard and the Fin Com called for an executive session.

"Saved By Bell"

"Saved by the bell," remarked the Mayor, bowing to his adversary.

At the opening of the session, Mayor Mansfield's request that he be allowed to present an expert witness in rebuttal of testimony given by Mark Linenthal, engineer, was denied. It was agreed finally that this witness, who is leaving Saturday for South America, may file a report on his opinion of Codman Hill work in the event he has not returned to Boston before the hearing closes.

Mr. Farnum back-tracked on testimony given at earlier private hearings by Trustees Eliot Wadsworth and John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council. In bringing this testimony up again, he encountered the objection of Mayor Mansfield.

The mayor contradicted what Mr. Farnum construed as Mr. Wadsworth's meaning that after dismissal of Gen. Edward L. Logan as manager of the fund that he and the other trustees "relied more on the Mayor to guide the affairs of the fund." The Mayor said Mr. Wadsworth, at the trustees' meeting last night, denied he intended to give that impression. At Tuesday's session he said that if what Mr. Farnum said represented Mr. Wadsworth's attitude, then Mr. Wadsworth ought to resign.

Extract of Testimony

On Mr. Farnum's reading an extract in which Mr. Fitzgerald stated he never had discussed Codman Hill bills with the Mayor, Mr. Mansfield said unequivocally he believed he had discussed some bills with Mr. Fitzgerald.

Asked his opinion on Mr. Fitzgerald's reported answer that it did not "look right" to him for Codman Hill to get all the fund repair work, the Mayor shrugged and replied, "That's Mr. Fitzgerald's point of view."

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the White Fund late yesterday it was voted to ask the city law department to petition the Supreme Court for a ruling on whether trustees have the power to hire an outsider to manage the real estate of the fund—as was the practice up to 1935 before Mayor Mansfield transferred this work to a city department to save $20,000 for the fund.

Rhode Island Official To Aid Investigation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—Co-operating with Massachusetts authorities, Assistant Attorney General John E. Mullen, today announced he would act as commissioner in inspecting accounts of five Rhode Island banks in which the Bay State authorities seek to learn the whereabouts of about $140,000 drawn from the Codman Hill Construction Company's checking account.

Mr. Mullen said a hearing would be held Saturday morning in the Attorney-General's office. Robert E. Cunniff, secretary, and Attorney George F. Farnum, special counsel for the Finance Commission, will attend.

Rural Income Up In N. E. Over That In Other Places

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The bureau of home economics reports the average family in a group of New England villages earned $1480 per year during 1935 and 1936.

The average was drawn after an examination of every home in six villages in Vermont and nine in Massachusetts. By comparison, the average in 13 Pennsylvania and Ohio villages was $1227, and in 15 Kansas and North Dakota villages $1193.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Art Club

In rather informal presentation, the Boston Art Club offers for the remainder of the summer a miscellaneous group of oils, water colors and sculptures. For the sake of the artists who put so much effort and zeal into their work, it would be kinder (and more professional) to give more attention to such an exhibition. Summer it is, true enough, but there are still people, many are out-of-town visitors who wish to see such shows. Many of the exhibits are good, but catalogues are wanting and hanging and arrangement leave something to be desired.

Among pictures are some typical landscapes, decorative still-lifes, a few conventional portraits. Among sculptures are the capable portrayals of Franz Denghausen, who can be emotional in sculpture without being dramatic or sentimental. He is without doubt one of the most vigorous Boston sculptors.

Doll and Richards

In the larger gallery at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, there is another miscellany. They are oils by artists who have been seen in solo displays at this gallery. There are marines, a realistic one by Frederick Waugh, a poetic one by Charles Woodbury. There are still-lifes of bric-a-brac, Persian antiquities and Chinoiseries by artists who valiantly lavish time, talent and patience in portraying literally and objectively objects of art made by craftsmen of another land, of another age.

There is a "Winter at Belmont" by Aldro Hibbard, a "New England Landscape" by John Enser, a "Clearing After Rain" by Marian P. Sloane. H. Dudley Murphy, always a stalwart mainstay, provides a very decorative and appealing portrayal of "Single Peonies."

Fine Arts Theater

Miss Helaine Carbone is exhibitor in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. She shows small imaginative portraits done in decorative and conventionalized manner. She is skilled in evolving fanciful designs commencing with realistic heads and contriving ornamental effects from facial features and headdress.

D. A.

Murphy

(Continued from Page 9)

come tax, a sales tax, and several other changes aimed to reduce the burden on real estate. Because of the sales tax feature this program was thrown into the discard with an income tax standing the best possibilities of enactment during the present term.

To Study Constitution

Governor Murphy also has the satisfaction that a final compilation of votes shows the majority of the state's voters in favor of a state constitutional convention which may ultimately make possible the culmination of several of his proposals not at the present time within constitutional bounds.

This would include changes in the tax base, the present constitutional wording not permitting a graduated state income tax; the carrying out of the proposed program of the state water resources board whereby an extensive system of water conservation and flood control projects would be constructed with private industries benefiting footing the bill by charges for the use of the water; and a program by which the state would use funds appropriated for relief to make loans to needy industries with the intent of maintaining and increasing employment in private industry in this manner instead of using the funds for direct relief.

Governor Murphy's program to reorganize relief administration by establishment of a central state organization with groups to handle each county has been somewhat changed from its original form but all indications are that the chief points of the program will be included in the measure to be enacted.

Many other measures approved by Governor Murphy have been enacted during the present session with the result that he may be credited with a high legislative "batting average."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Banker	Aug. 6	Plymouth	Aug. 15	Aug 5 5:00 pm	Aug 6 12:00 noon
*Georgic	Aug. 7	Southampton	Aug. 15	Aug 6 5:00 pm	Aug 7 8:00 am
†Rex	Aug. 7	Gibraltar	Aug. 13	Aug 6 5:00 pm	Aug 7 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa Aug. 17	San Francisco	Aug. 17	Aug 12 4:00 pm	Aug. 12 5:00 pm
Mariposa Aug. 19	San Pedro	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 5:00 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug 16 4:00 pm	Aug 16 5:00 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Now in Progress! Annual Advance Sale FUR COATS $59 to $195 Buy on the Convenient Monthly Payment Plan. Air-Cooled Fur Shop—Second Floor. The Hub "Corner of Charles Street" BALTIMORE, MD.

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SALE! Take Advantage of Our August Sale! 10% to 30% On All Our Regular Stock Colonial Reproductions C. H. LEARS (Makers of Slumber Maid Bedding) 413 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 3464 BALTIMORE

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"DURO" BED MUSLINS 81x99 and 72x108 Sheets 1.00 H. K. & Co.'s own quality long known to thrifty Baltimore housewives for splendid wear, pure white bleach and beauty. 45x72 in. bolster cases, 39c 45x36 in. pillow cases, 29c Mail Orders Filled Call Calvert 1166 HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y. SAVE during Forman's August Fur Sale Air-Cooled Second Floor B. FORMAN CO.

Save 20% to 33⅓% in EDWARDS Annual August SALE of Fur Coats, Cloth Coats and Furniture ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Headquarters for MAGIC CHEF GAS RANGES 49.50 up HOWE & ROGERS CO. 89 CLINTON AVE. SO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. GAS HEAT is CLEAN ODORLESS and ECONOMICAL when all costs are analyzed Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. In Our August Sale of Furniture— Comfortable BARREL CHAIR $39.50 A $54.50 Value!

You can really relax in a chair like this . . . well-upholstered with down-and-feather seat and hair-filled back! All exposed wooden parts are of solid mahogany, handsomely carved. The New Fifth Floor Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

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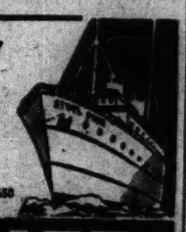
The Only Ship Sailing Daily to PROVINCETOWN Leave Long Wharf, foot of State St., EVERY MORNING at 10 (DST). Return 7:45 P. M. $2 round trip—children ½ fare. 100-mile cruise aboard luxurious liner. Dancing, deck games, cafeteria, 2 hours ashore at historic Provincetown. Moonlight Melody Cruises with continuous dancing every Wed., Fri. nites 8 to 12. $1 per couple. Free parking—north side of Long Wharf. Cape Cod Steamship Co., Long Wharf, foot of State St. Hub. 2450



S.S. STEEL PIER

AUGUST SALES of fur coats and fur-trimmed cloth coats are popular perennials—never failing to catch the feminine eye and interest. Merchants are using the pages of The Christian Science Monitor now to announce their news of Winter styles at August prices.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,450,000
Previous day 980,330
1937 vol to date 253,193,397
1936 vol to date 300,222,220

Mining and Power Stocks Higher In A Small Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Low-priced mining issues developed activity on the upside in today's stock market but many so-called leaders were unable to attract followings.

Trends were spotty near the final hour and dealings light. Transfers were at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

Rails were fairly resistant on word of the wage settlement with non-operating unions, but most shifted about in a minor fractional range after a moderate upturn at the opening.

Steels and Motors Off

Sliding tendencies exhibited by steels and motors was a fly in the optimistic ointment. A handful of utilities and coppers did a bit better.

Inclined to tilt forward were Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, Cerro de Pasco, St. Joseph Lead, American Smelting, American Metal, Inspiration Copper, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, United States Pipe & Foundry, Sharon Steel, National Supply, Canada Dry, Revere Brass and Madison Square Garden.

Holding their own were Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Texas Corporation, Socony Vacuum, Armstrong Cork and Commonwealth & Southern.

The going was difficult for United States Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Motor Products, Macy, Oliver Farm, Kennecott, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Goodyear, United States Rubber, Great Northern, New York Central and Santa Fe.

A. T. & T. Is Low

American Telephone slipped following disclosure net gains in stations in July were under the increase in the same month last year.

Chrysler had to contend with the closing of its Plymouth plant by battling rival unions.

General Motors, following the lead of Ford, announced a lift in prices of some of its models. Observers, though, advanced the opinion the boosts expected in most automobile lines would offset only about half the advance in company expenses.

Sustaining Sharon Steel were its second quarter figures showing the best net since the World War. While American Locomotive did little, the company revealed first half earnings of $1.11 a share against a loss in the 1936 period.

Second-grade railroad bonds moved into slightly higher ground today.

Higher were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific 5s, Great Northern 4½s and 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Frisco 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Frisco 4½s, Southern 4s and Union Pacific 4½s. Southern Pacific 4½s were down fractionally.

Alleghany 5s of '50, stamped, and 5s of '49 both were on the upside.

Selected industrials advanced, including Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Remington Rand 4¼s. Texas Corporation 3s were in demand.

Lower were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

U. S. Governments were 2-32s higher to 1-32 lower.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Higher prices for metal stocks contrasted with mixed trends in other groups on the curb market today.

Gains of minor fractions to nearly a point were shown by Hecla Mining, Wright Hargreaves, New Jersey Zinc, Hudson Bay Mining, Eagle Picher Lead, Consolidated Copper and Newmont. Other shares improving slightly included American Cyanamid "B," Ford Limited and F. L. Jacobs.

On the offside were Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson, United Gas, Humble Oil, Aluminum and Pantepec Oil. American Gas & Electric proved especially vulnerable to light offerings and had yielded 1½ points by mid-afternoon.

Wheat and Corn In Strong Price Rally

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Grain prices rallied strongly today, increased buying lifting wheat two to 3¾ cents at one stage and corn two to almost four cents a bushel. September corn, soaring above $9 a bushel once more, came within ¼ of the four-cent limit on daily price fluctuations.

Much strength in wheat was associated with Liverpool's strong close and reports of increased importers' interest in North American grain. Short-covering and stop-loss orders accelerated the rise in all grains. Dry weather complaints influenced corn market action but the highest hog prices in 11 years, coupled with an advance of 50 cents a hundred pounds, the day limit, in lard also were factors.

Foreign Markets

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — Stocks closed higher today. Volume tapered in the late trading. Oil and rubber shares and gilt-edged issues displayed strength. Transatlantics and foreign bonds were quiet. A few scattered industrials declined.

Paris, Aug. 5 (AP)—Prices were narrow and uneven on the Bourse today. Industrial issues improved. Government bonds gained slightly. Bank of France, Royal Dutch and Suez Canal closed about unchanged.

Liverpool, Aug. 5 (AP)—Improved continental demand for Australian wheat, continued dry weather in Argentina and strength in the Winnipeg market, lifted wheat futures ⅝ to 1d. today. The market was firm at the close. American crop loan uncertainties and dry weather in the western belt, combined with far eastern buying and covering to give cotton a firmer tone. Futures closed steady, 11 to 12 points higher.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
64½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	4	63¾	63½	63½	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	Adams Exp (.20g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	4	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
4⅝	3	Advance Rumely	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jul 28
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1g)	9	72	71½	72	
5¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Alaska Juneau (.60g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Alleghany	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
56½	36	Alleg pf xw	1	36	36	36	Jul 29
56¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	36	35	36	Aug 4
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
52½	36	Alleg pr pf	8	37	36	37	Aug 4
48⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (1.20)	7	36¼	34½	34½	—1½
27⅝	17½	Allen Indust (1)	6	19⅝	19	19⅝	Aug 3
236½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	236½	235	235	—1½
33¼	20	Allied Mills (2g)	5	25½	24½	24½	— ½
21⅞	13	Allied Strs (.50a)	84	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	80	79½	80	Aug 2
88½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	42	79¾	68½	69	
39⅜	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	23¾	23¾	22⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4¼	Amal Leather	4	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
53¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
114⅞	80	Amerada (3)	1	96	95½	95½	Aug 4
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del(3½g)	3	96	95½	96	Aug 2
41⅜	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Aug 4
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe(3½g)	4	66	65	65	— ½
131	90¼	Am Can (4a)	13	111¾	110¾	110¾	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	158	158	158	
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	6	52	51½	51½	+ ½
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	4	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
39¾	26	Am Ch & Ch (½g)	10	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ½
148	118	Am ChaCo pf (5)	3	132	132	132	Aug 3
108½	60	Am Chicle (4a)	3	107	107	107	Jul 29
23⅝	13½	Am Colortype	4	19¾	18½	18½	Aug 4
30¾	20½	Am Comml Alco	7	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
33⅝	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	11	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
13½	8⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 24
13¾	6⅝	Am & For Pow	13	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	46½	45½	46½	Aug 4
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	8	57½	56	57	
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	27¾	27¼	27¼	
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	15	15	15	Aug 4
11¼	6⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jul 31
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	7	45½	45	45½	Aug 4
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅜
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	5	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am Loco	10	48½	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	1	110	110	110	+ ½
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (⅝g)	3	20¾	20½	20⅝	Aug 4
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	3	9	9	9	
68⅝	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	25	55½	54½	55½	+1⅜
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	16	11⅜	11	11	
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	68½	65½	65½	+ ¼
72½	46	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	58¼	56	56	+ ¼
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	40	22½	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	36	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (2)	6	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
29	22¼	Am Seating (½g)	5	26⅜	26¼	26¾	Aug 4
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	25	95⅞	94½	94½	
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	Aug 4
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	56½	56½	56½	— ¾
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	15	56¼	55½	55½	+ ¼
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	17⅛	17	17	Jul 30
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	8	44¾	44¼	44¾	Aug 4
143⅜	124⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	6	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	+ ½
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	22½	22	22	— ¼
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	171½	169⅞	170	—1⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	82¼	82	82	
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	14	84	83½	83¾	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	136⅜	136⅞	136⅝	— ⅛
20¼	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
20⅞	16¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	19	21	20⅝	20⅝	
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	28	11⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
79	54½	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	71⅞	69¾	69¾	—1⅛
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	75	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Aor b
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1½g)	5	67	65¾	67	+2
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	103	61	60⅛	60½	+ ⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	85	85	85	Jul 27
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	7	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug 3
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	5	42	41¼	41¼	Aug 4
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅜
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.55g)	20	12	11⅞	11⅞	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	90	90	90	— ½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	92	62¼	60⅜	62	+1⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	Aug 4
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	10½	10½	10½	Aug 4
24⅜	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	20	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Aug 3
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52	52	52	Aug 4
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	19	80⅜	79½	79½	— ½
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	8	99½	97⅜	99½	+ ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	16	52¼	51	51	— ¾
29	16	Atl G & W In	1	16	16	16	Aug 3
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	24	24	24	Aug 4
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	12	29½	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Aug 3
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50⅞	50½	50½	Aug 4
84	68½	Atlas Powder (2)	2	78	78	78	— ¼
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	21	21	21	
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	45	7⅜	7	7	
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	4	88½	87	87	
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	1	88½	88½	88½	+2½
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	37	28	27½	27½	— ¼
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	8	33	32½	32½	— ⅜
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	44	44	44	Aug 3
43⅜	27⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	4	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	3	27	26¾	27	+1
35½	23½	Barnsdall (1)	17	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	— ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	Aug 3
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Jul 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	112¾	112½	112½	Aug 3
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	15½	13	13	— ½
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.2e)	1	88¼	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	8	20¼	20	20	— ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
63¾	47½	Best & Co (3½a)	1	58½	58½	58½	—1⅜
108½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	46	100⅛	98⅞	98⅞	—1¼
20	17	Beth Stl 5½pf (1)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	1	118	118	118	—1
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	3	66	65	66	+1¼
38	25	Black & Dckr (¾g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.65g)	5	25¼	24¾	25½	+ ½
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	9	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ½
48½	37	Bohn Alum (3)	20	45⅜	44¾	45¼	+ ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	10	24⅝	24⅝	24½	— ⅛
47	38½	Borg-Warner (2)	31	46¼	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 30
23½	15	Bridgpt Brass (.60g)	41	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	11	45	45	45	
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	3	41	40	40	—1
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug 3
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Jul 30
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	9	23	22¾	22⅜	— ¼
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	Aug 3
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	3	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	Aug 4
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45⅝	45½	45½	Jul 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	18	18	18	
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	17¼	17	17¼	½ +
14⅝	7⅛	Budd Mfg	18	10½	10½	10¼	
13	7¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
44½	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	3	36	36	36	—1
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	16	57	55½	57	+1¼
18⅜	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1¼
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad M (.65g)	17	29½	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	4½	Bush Term	6	5½	5½	5½	
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	76	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	4	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (1g)	5	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	250	4¼	4	4	
20⅛	12	Calum & Hec (⅝g)	67	16½	16¼	16½	
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	24	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	21	26	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
17½	11⅜	Canad Pac	13	12⅜	12½	12½	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	47	47	47	Jul 31
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	15	14⅜	14⅜	Aug 4
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	30	30¹	30	— ⅝
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
191¾	138	Case (JI)	2	189½	185	185	—4
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	99½	99⅜	99¼	+ ⅜
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
114⅜	105	Celanese (1.25g)	30	38⅜	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 23
48¾	36½	Celotex (.80g)	2	41½	41	41	Aug 4
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	30	30	30	Aug 3
12⅝	6¼	Cent Fdy	8	8¼	8	8	
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	5	39¼	39¼	39½	Aug 4
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	Jul 21
88⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	75⅝	73	75	— ¼
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	5	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ P & P (2)	7	57½	57½	57½	Aug 4
48	14½	Checker Cab	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Aug 4
68⅝	50¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	34	63½	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97⅝	97½	97½	Jul 29
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	3	71	70	70⅝	+1¼
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug 3
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
6⅜	3	Chi & NW	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18½	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	2	11½	11	11	
32	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	26¼	26	26	
3¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	8	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	Aug 4
7½	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	5	4½	4½	4½	
48	2	Chi Pneu T	2	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
33	31	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	40¾	40½	40½	Aug 3
41	35	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 4
3⅜	2	Chi Rk Is & P pf	2	5½	5	5¼	Aug 4
8¾	3¾	Chi RI & P 6% pf	2	5¾	5	5¼	Aug 4
10¼	4½	Chi RI & P 7% pf	3	5¾	5½	5½	Aug 4
37½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
23¾	15⅜	Chick Cot Oil	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Aug 4
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	5	11⅞	11	11	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
138¾	94	Chrysler (7g)	40	116⅝	115⅜	115⅜	—2⅝
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
47½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.80)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
4¼	3	Clev Graph Br (1g)	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
30½	23¾	Cleve Pow new (1)	13	27¾	27¾	27¾	Aug 4
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	9	169	169	169	
89	56⅝	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 3
25¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	47	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	6	103	103⅜	103⅜	Aug 4
69¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	8	54¾	54	54	— ⅜
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
32	29½	Colum Broast Sys A	5	29½	29½	30½	— ⅛
31½	29½	Colum Broast Sys B	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Colum Gas (.20g)	35	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
102	80	Colum Gas pf A (5)	1	92	92	92	
39½	33¼	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	8	38½	38¼	38½	
46½	38⅜	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	42	42	42	Jul 26
139¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	3	122	122	122	+1¾
89¼	58¾	Coml Credit (4)	23	63¼	62	63¼	+1⅜
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	105	105	105	
80½	63½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	5	69½	69½	69½	
130	103⅞	Coml I T ev pf (6½)	2	106½	106½	106½	
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.80)	38	14¾	14	14¼	+ ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	43	3	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
78⅝	46	Comwith S pf (3)	10	57½	57	57	
10⅛	11½	Conde Nast	4	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅝
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	7	38¼	37¾	37¾	
19¼	13½	Congress Cig	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
33⅜	10⅞	Cons Aircraft	7	23	22¼	22½	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	3	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
13¼	8½	Cons Coal	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
49⅜	31½	Cons Edis (1½g)	38	37⅜	36½	36⅝	— ¼
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	8	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ ⅝
8¾	2½	Cons Film	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
18⅜	10	Cons Film pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug 4
13½	8⅝	Cons Laundries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	32	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
108⅞	104⅜	Cons Oil 5$ pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 22
10⅝	6½	Cons RR Cuba pf	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Aug 4
1⅞	⅝	Cons Textl	1	¾	¾	¾	
37⅜	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	13	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
37⅜	18⅛	Cont Bak A	3	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
109⅞	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	92	92	92	— ¼
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	8	58½	57¾	58½	
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	19	19	19	
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
69¾	47½	Cont Mot	4	2½	2½	2½	
49	39¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	20	47¾	47	47¼	— ⅜
135	115	Cruc Stl pf (5½k)	1	127	127	127	Jul 30
3	1½	Cuba Co	2	1½	1½	1½	Aug 4
14¾	7¾	Cuban-Am Sug	7	9½	9⅛	9	+ ⅛
43	37½	Cuchay Pack (3½)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
20⅝	8½	Curtis Pub	3	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	75	75	75	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Curtiss-Wright	31	6	5⅞	6	
23¾	16

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Better Outlook For Enterprise Says Boston Bank

During the last few weeks there has been a fundamental change in the outlook for American enterprise, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Many of the threats to our form of Government and private capitalistic system have been removed or the dangers minimized," continues the bank.

"The attempt to reorganize the Supreme Court has been decisively defeated. The radical activities of labor have apparently passed the peak and serious consideration is now being given to impose responsibility upon labor unions. Indications are that industrial relations will be placed on a sounder and more equitable basis. Of much significance is the fact that the more conservative labor groups are important factors in this movement.

Power Industry Outlook

"The plan of covering the country with government power plants in competition with private firms is not likely to receive legislative sanction. Reports emanating from reliable sources indicate that reasonable boundary lines will be fixed by Congress beyond which federal authority cannot encroach upon state and local activities or upon the field of private enterprise.

"It is dawning on the man in the street that in order to distribute wealth it must be produced and that this can be done most effectively under favorable conditions for business enterprise and not by harassing legislation and by destroying the profit motive.

"Aggregate production of representative industries for the first six months was nearly 25 per cent above the same period of last year. In view of the many adverse influences that have been at work during the past few months, it would seem that business has great underlying strength.

Sentiment Better

"Furthermore, business sentiment is fundamentally better. This undoubtedly is due to the subsidence of industrial turmoil and the definite lining up of public opinion on the side of law and order as well as for the preservation of the integrity of the judicial branch of the government. There is reason to believe that we have passed a major crisis insofar as the threat to our representative form of government is concerned.

"The question of public finance continues to be of deep concern. While Federal deficits are declining due to increased revenues, expenditures continue at the peak. This problem is not so important from the near-range point of view as the load can be carried in a period of rising business. If the trend of rising Federal expenditures is not soon checked, the real concern will be for the future—the next depression when governmental costs may prove overwhelming."

Margin Rules Are Amended by Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has amended regulations to broaden the scope of present margin requirements as they apply to banks.

Under existing regulations, persons buying securities on margin must put up 55 per cent of the price in cash and may borrow up to 45 per cent. This rule applies to all loans advanced since May 1, 1936.

Under the amended regulations, effective September 1, the Reserve Board prohibits the withdrawal or substitution of collateral behind loans made prior to May 1, 1936, if such action gives the borrower a loan amounting to more than 45 per cent of the value of his securities.

If the loan was in excess of 45 per cent of the securities' value on May 1, 1936, the regulations prevent withdrawal or substitution of any collateral which would increase the excess. They do not require, however, that the loan be reduced, or that additional collateral be provided.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe		
	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.97⅛	$4.99⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.98	4.98⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1687	.1695
Belgium—franc	.2297	.2287	
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4028	.4028	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5717	.5717	
Sweden—krona	.3869	.3866	.4537
Norway—krone	.3803	.3804	.4537
Denmark—krone	.3223	.3225	.4537
Spain—peseta			.2387
Greece—drachma	.0091½	.0091½	.0226
Austria—schill'g	.1387½	.1387½	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0746
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0223	.0223	.02298
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3028†	.3030	.7187†
Brazil—milreis	.0676	.0675	.2025
Chile—peso	.0396	.0395	.3080
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4760
Uruguay—peso	.5800	1.5800	11.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2905	.2903	.4846
India—rupee	.3762	.3763	.6136
Java—florin	.5638	.5638	.4020
Hong Kong—dol	.3116	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950	.2950	*
Straits Settle'm—dol	.5650	.5650	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5031	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9998	.9998	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.3786	.3786	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Childs Earnings Off

Childs Co. and subsidiaries, restaurant chain, for the June quarter report indicated net profit of $95,-964, equal after quarterly requirements of 7 per cent preferred stock on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends, to 9 cents a common share, against $104,201, or 3 cents, in the preceding quarter, and $34,047, or 64 cents a preferred share, in the June, 1936, quarter.

Labor Shortage May Occur Sooner Than Expected, Says Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the continuation of the recovery movement "a general shortage of labor may eventuate sooner than is expected" is the prediction made by The Index of the New York Trust Company, although unemployment in this country is still estimated between 7,500,000 and 9,500,000. An increase in building construction comparable to the gains already made in manufacturing and a further rise of 10 per cent in general industrial production, according to the bank review, should absorb present unemployment, except for a certain number of permanent unemployables, and should provide also for the 600,000 net annual new recruits to the general labor force.

"Other factors also tend to increase employment, from the long-term rather than immediate point of view," The Index continues. "Many studies have demonstrated that the importance of technological unemployment has been greatly exaggerated, and that considering industry as a whole, rather than any one particular manufacture, the machine has created far more jobs than it has done away with.

"While the expectation that the current trend toward shorter working hours should greatly increase employment opportunities is possibly false, due to increased costs, the rate of population growth in this country is slowing down with the result that the average of the population is on an upward trend. That is, from now on there will annually be a greater proportion of the population in the consuming group, but beyond the age limit of the working group, and a relatively smaller number of workers will consequently be available to produce for the entire population.

"These are long-term factors, however, and for the more immediate present, absorption of the great army of unemployed remains largely dependent upon increased production throughout industry as a whole. In no other way can work be provided on a permanent and normal basis."

Air-Conditioning Sales Up Sharply

By the Associated Press

Washington

June sales of air-conditioning equipment totaled $10,666,037, a jump of 59.8 per cent over the $6,673,990 for June, 1936, and the second largest monthly total in the history of the industry, the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association reported. Peak March sales of slightly over $17,000,000 marked the only other month on record in which sales exceeded $10,000,000.

Sales for the first half of 1937 totaled $60,797,397, a gain of 20 per cent over sales volume for the whole year 1936.

Chesapeake's Stock Issue Questioned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators asked a Chesapeake & Ohio Railway attorney for proof that $15,000,000 of preference stock recently issued by the line was not "wholly illegal."

Senator Wheeler (D), Montana, told Thomas H. Jones, lawyer for the road, that he believed the issue's validity was open to "serious question" because it had not been authorized by 90 per cent of the carrier's stockholders.

His assertion opened a new series of hearings by the Senate Railway Finance Committee investigating the recent fiscal transactions of C. & O. and its maze of related holding companies.

Mr. Jones promptly challenged Mr. Wheeler's contention, on grounds that the stock issue's validity had been certified by the Virginia Corporation Commission. The line is incorporated in Virginia.

After a two-hour argument, the Montana Senator conceded that the issue probably is "now immune to attack" in Virginia, but maintained that it still is subject to question in other states.

Reorganization Plan Of Standard Gas Co. To Be Changed Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Once again the twice-amended and delayed reorganization plan of Standard Gas & Electric Co. is to be changed and this time radically, it is expected.

In order to meet the opposition raised by two protective committees to the plan as it now stands, it is understood that the proposed treatment to be accorded the equity holders of the vast utility system will be shelved in part if not completely.

At the time the amended plan of reorganization was placed on file in the United States District Court of Delaware, on May 17, last, after almost two years of negotiations among the five protective committees that had been formed to protect the various classes of security holders, the Allen committee, representing the $4 preferred stock, said it opposed the plan on the ground that it was "grossly unfair in the treatment it accorded the $4 preferred shareholders."

Another protective committee, known as the McAneny committee, caused further opposition. It represented a portion of the 6 per cent notes and debentures of the company. This group argued that settlement of a suit for $100,000,000 against certain directors and officers of Standard Gas and Electric and others for the sum of $1,000,000 "was entirely out of line."

As the situation now stands, it is believed that unless the settlement offer is raised it will not be accepted. In the event of rejection, the shareholders of the company could take the issue to court to be tried on its merits.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¾s '47-43	107.15	107.15	107.15
2	3¼s '43-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
3	3¼s '46-44	106.30	106.30	106.30
1	2¾s '47-45	103.11	103.11	103.11
1	3¼s '49-46	108.21	108.21	108.21
11	4¼s '52-47	117	116.31	116.31
1	2¾s '51-48	101.19	101.19	101.19
18	2½s '53-49	105.20	105.20	105.20
2	3s '55-51	99.1	99	99
11	2¾s '60-55	103.20	103.20	103.20
1	2¾s '59-56	101.16	101.14	101.16
	Federal Farm Mortgage	100.16	100.16	100.16
1	3s '64-44	103.22	103.22	103.22
1	3s '49-44	103.9	103.8	103.8
	Home Owners' Loan			
13	2¾s '49-39	101.11	101.10	101.10
27	3s '52-44	103.4	103.4	103.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany 5s '44	95½	95½	95½
10	Alleghany 5s '49	86	85½	86
40	Alleghany 5s '50 st	63½		63½
1	Am Ice 6s '53	99	99	99
8	AmIceCorp 5½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
27	Am T&T 3½s '66	112	112	112
1	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	104	104
14	Am T&T 3½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
40	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅛	106	106
40	Arm Del 4s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
25	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	AT & SF 4s '95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3	ACL cv 4½s '53	94	94	94
22	A C Line 4½s '64	91	90⅞	91
5	A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	49	49	49
8	B & O rfg 5s '95	91	91	91
4	B & O 1st 5s '48	110¼	109⅞	110
9	B & O ref 5s '46	78	78	78
17	B & O 5s '96 P	76½	76½	76¾
17	B & O 5s 2000 D	76½	76½	76¾
7	B & O cv 4½s '60	86¾	86¾	86¾
4	B & O 4s '48	105	105	105
6	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103½	103½	103½
3	B & O 5s S W '50	101	101	101
3	B & O 4s T C '59	89	89	89
9	Bkln & Aroo 4s cv '51st	112½	112½	113½
10	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	105½	105½	105½
77	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	97	96¾	97
3	Bost & Me 5s '67	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	Bost & Me 5s '55	79	79	79
1	Bost & NY AirL 4s '55	24	24	24
1	Bkln Edis 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
13	Bkln Man Tr 4½s '66	89¼	88½	89¼
5	Bkln Un El 1st 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
15	Bkln Un Gas 5s '50	94¾	94	94
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	77½	77½	77½
1	Buf CR&N 5s '34	17½	17½	17½
1	Camag Sug 7s '42	23½	23½	23½
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114	114	114
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	114¾	114¾	114¾
30	Can Pac 4s perp	103½	103½	103½
1	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	94½	94½	94½
36	Cen Pac 5s '60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95¾	94½	95¾
6	Cen PThrShL 4s '54	109¼	109¼	109¼
25	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	104	104	104
25	Cen RRNJ 5s '87 reg	50½	50	50
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	45	45	45
4	C&O 4½s '92	85	85	85
1	C&O 3½s '96D	121½	121½	121½
9	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99	97¾	97¾
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	98	97¾	97¾
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	CB&QC 3½s Ill '49	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	108½	108½	108½
2	Chi&Erie 5s '82	31½	31½	31½
8	Chic Gt West 4s 59	119¼	119¼	119¼
3	Chi I&L 5s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Chi I & L 5s 66	27½	27½	27½
2	Chil & L 4s 47	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	CM&StP 4½s 89E	24	24	24
2	CM&StP gen 4½s 89	52	52	52
28	CMStP&Pac 5s 75	49	49	49
165	CMStP&P a) 5s 2000	23¾	23½	23½
3	Chi&NW 6½s 36	7	7	7
5	Chi&NW gen 4s '87	41½	41	41
8	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	38½	38½	38½
5	Chi&NW4½s2027	18½	18	18½
3	Chi&NW 3½s 87	23¾	23¼	23¾
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	33	33	33
2	CRIAP 4½s 52A	64	64	64
10	CRIAP 4½s52A ct	17½	17½	17½
3	CRIAP cv 4½s 60	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	CRIAP 4s 88	10	10	10
2	CRIAPRfr 4s 34	21¾	21¾	21¾
12	CRIAP rfg 4s34 ct	17½	17½	17½
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
1	Ch Un Sta 4½s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	ChkW Ind 4s 62	102	102	102
2	Childs Co 5s 43	104	103¾	104
2	Cin Gas &El 3¾s 66	101½	101½	101½
3	Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	CCC&StL 4½s '77	92	91½	92
5	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
5	Clev Un Term 5s '73	107	107	107
1	Col F&I 5s '70	107	107	107
3	Col & So 4½s '80	66	66	66
11	Colmbia G 5s 1951	100	99½	100
13	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
21	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	98¼	98¼	98¼
11	Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	102½	102½	102½
10	Con Edis 3½s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Con Oil 3½s '51	107	107	107
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103½
10	Container 1s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Cuba No Rr 5½s '42	101½	101½	101½
2	Darton F&L 3½s '60	49½	49½	49½
10	Del & Hud rfr 4s '43	105	105	105
3	Den G&E 5s '51 st	87½	87½	87½
2	Det Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5	Duquesne 1st 3¾s '67	104	104	104
25	Cen RRNJ 5s '87 reg	50½	50	50
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
26	Erie rfr 5s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
46	Erie rfr 5s '75	71½	71½	71½
1	Erie 4s '96	70¾	70¾	70¾
22	Erie gen lien 4s '96	90½	90½	90½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	77	76½	77
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ctf	104½	104½	104½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74†	111½	111½	111½
4	Gen Mot Ac 3½s '42	102½	102½	102½
1	Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	102½	102½	102½
39	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
1	Ga & Ala 4s '45†	40½	40½	40½
1	Goodrich 4½s '56	30	30	30
2	Goodrich 4s '65 †	101	101	101
1	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
1	Gulf Stl 5s 52 '66	104½	104½	104½
20	Gt Nor 4s '46†	85¾	85¾	85¾
50	Gt Nor 4s '46D	126¼	126¼	126¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Gt Nor 4s '46H	126¼	126¼	126¼
21	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	108½	108½	108½
2	Gulf M & Nor 5s	95	95	95
4	Gulf St Cst 4½s '48	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Hocky C 4½s '56	104½	104½	104½
5	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	118½	118½	118½
2	Hous OilTex 5½s '40	94¾	94¾	94¾
9	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	103½	103½	103½
8	Hudsn Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48½	48½
34	Hud & M inc 5s '57	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	30¾	30¾	30¾
22	Ill Cen 4½s '66	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	ICGCStLANO 5s '63A	71½	71½	71½
1	Ill Steel 3½s '70	107½	107½	107½
15	Inland Stl 3½s '61	106	106	106
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	24½	24½	24½
8	Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	24½	24½	24½
13	InterbRTr rfg 5s '56	39½	39½	39½
1	Interlake Iron 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
3	Intl Gt Nor 4½s '52	102½	102½	102½
1	Int Ct Nor 1st 5s '52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
16	Int Hydro El 6s '44	31½	31½	31½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	77¾	77¾	77¾
5	Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
5	Int Rys Cal 6s '57	97½	97½	97½
140	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	97½	97¼	97½
17	Int T&T 4½s '52	82	82	82
80	Int T&T 5s '55	77½	77½	77½
4	Jamaica Pap 6s '50	95	95	95
2	Jones&Mel. 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
3	Kansas&Mich 4s '90	102	102	102
2	KC South 5s '50	84	84	84
2	KC South 4s '50	85	85	85
2	KO Term 4s '60	109½	109½	109½
1	Kresge Found 3¼s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Lac Gas 5s 42A	9	9	9
3	Lac Gas 5s 42B	9	9	9
13	Lac Gas 5½s '53	61¼	61¼	61¼
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	9	9	9
1	LE & West 5s '37	96	96	96
18	Lautaro Nit Inc '78	34½	34½	34½
6	Leh Val Coal 5s '28	51	51	51
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	51	51	51
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40	98	98	98
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63½	63½	63½
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	63½	63½	63½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	55½	55½	55½
1	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	101	101	101
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	125	124¾	124¾
10	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102½	102½	102½
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81	81	81
1	Lou Jeff Bdg 4s '45	109	109	109
1	Louisn 4½s 2003	105½	105	105½
1	Louis & Nash 4s '40	107½	107½	107½
8	Louisv&N 1st 4s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Maine Cen 4s '45	104	104	104
1	Maine Cen 4½s'60	79½	79½	79½
1	Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	67¾	67¾	67¾
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	41	41	41
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
4	MilErirRad 5s '61B	108	108	108
2	MilErirRy&L 5s '74	103½	103	103¾
4	MSP&SSM 5½s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
11	MSP&SSM 5½s '78	83	83	83
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	74	74	74
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	73½	73½	73½
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86	86	86
1	M-K-Tex 1st 5s B	65¾	65¾	65¾
9	Mo Pac 5½s '49	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	38½	38	38
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 G	38½	38½	38½
6	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16	16	16
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	38	38	38
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	88	88	88½
1	Mob & O Mont 5s '47	37	37	37
6	Mohawk & Malone '91	88½	88½	88½
1	MonWPaProfly 5s '55	102½	102½	102½
1	Morris Knit Pow 3¾s '66	95½	95½	95½
6	Mor & Essex 5s '55	94½	94½	94½
1	Mor&Essex3¼s2000	84½	84½	84½
1	Nassau El 5s '51	42	42	42
21	Nat Dairy 3¼s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48	104	104	104
13	Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1	NE T&T 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
1	NE T&T 4½s '61 B	120¾	120¾	120¾
1	N Eng RR 5s '45	55	55	55
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	99	99	99
1	NO Texas&M 5s '54 ct	52	52	52
1	NY Edis 1st 4s '47	109	109	109
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	102½	102½	102½
100	NY G El H&P 4s '49	123½	123½	123½
1	NY Lack&W cv 6s '46	118	118	118
1	NY NH & H 4½s '67	38¾	38¾	38¾
1	NY NH & H 5½s '54	30	30	30
1	NY NH & H Con 4s '54	34	34	34
1	NY NH & Con 4s Jul '55	32½	32½	32½
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	39	39	39
7	NY O & W gen 4s '55	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	NY & R Gas 5½s '51 A	105	105	105
1	NY Steam 5s '51	105	105	105
1	Norf & W 4½s '31	107½	107½	107½
10	Norf & W 4s '96	117	117	117
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	107	107	107
1	Nor Am 2d 5½s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Am 5½s '30 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047	105	105	105
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	105	105	105
82	Nor Pac 4s 2047	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	78	78	78
11	Ohio Edis 4½s '65	111½	111½	111½
23	Ohio Pub Svc 7s'46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s '52	90	90	90
12	Pac Gas&El 2½s'41	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '68	106	106	106
1	Pac T&T 5½s '55m	104	104	104
9	Panhdle E P 1st 4s '60	100	100	100
1	Para Pict 4s '55	100½	100½	100½
2	Para Pict 4½s '47	102	102	102
2	Pen P&L 4½s '61	102	102	102
3	Pen Co 4s '52	113½	113½	113½
1	Pen RR gen 4s '48	110	110	110
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	118	118	118
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '80	111½	111½	111½
1	Pen RR 4½s '84E	107½	107½	107½
1	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102	102	102
1	Pen RR 4s '48	112½	112½	112½
1	Pen RR 3½s '75	107	107	107
1	Pen RR 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
10	Pere Marq 5s '56	85¾	85¾	85¾
10	Pere Marq 4½s '80	85¾	85¾	85¾

Foreign Bonds

2	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	98¾	98	98¾
3	Antiquia 7s 46 D	13½	13½	13½
4	Antioquia 7s 57	13½	13½	13½
12	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Argentine 5s 58	101¾	101¾	101¾
69	Argentine 4½s 72	93¾	93½	93¾
42	Argentine 4½s 71	102	101½	102
1	Argentine 6s 72A			
	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32	
2	Arg 6s 59 Oct†			
	100 21-32	100 21-32	100 21-32	
2	Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100¼	100 7-32	100 7-32
1	Arg 6s 1961 May			
	101 3-32	100 3-32	100 3-32	
7	Arustralia 6s 55	107	107	
2	Australia 6s 57	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
24	Bue A 4½s&5½s Aug'78	83¾	83½	83¾
28	Bue A 4½s&5½s Apr'78	84¼	84	84¼
5	Bue A 4½s&5½s '75	87½	87½	87½
3	Canada 4s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Canada 3¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
1	Canada 2¾s '74	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Chile Mt 6s '61	18	18	18
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	18	18	18
1	Chile Mt 6s '61	18	18	18
1	Chile Mt 6s '61	18	18	18
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan	20½	20½	20½
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	20½	20½	20½
2	Chile 6s '61 Sept	20½	20½	20½
1	Chile 6s '62	20½	20½	20½
1	Col Agr Bk 6s '47	24	24	24
1	Col Agr Bk 6s '48	24	24	24
3	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	25	25	25
1	Colom 6s '61 Oct	20½	20½	20½
1	Copenhag Rlt 5s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Copenhag 4½s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
26	Cuba 5½s '50	99½	99½	99½
1	Cuba 5s (1904) '44	99½	99½	99½
1	Denmark 4s '62	101½	101½	101½
1	Dominican 5½s '58	102½	102½	102½
20	Ger Gov 6½s '48	29	29	29
6	Gt Con El Ap 6½s '50	20½	20½	20½
1	Greek Ts '64	6	6	6
1	Greek 6s '68	6	6	6
1	Hol Cty Cons7s'47B	42½	42½	42½
22	Italy 7s 1951	43½	43½	43½
2	Japan 5½s '65	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	Japan 5½s '65	89¾	89¾	89¾
1	Jugoslav Rr 7s '57	41½	41½	41½
1	Kreuger&T 6s '32	24	24	24
1	Lombard El 7s '52	41½	41½	41½
1	Max 4s '04 and '45	20½	20½	20½
4	Milan City 6½s '52	72	72	72
1	Mtge Bk Chile 6s	18	18	18
1	Norway 4½s '65	103½	103½	103½
1	Norway 4½s '68	103½	103½	103½
1	Norway 4s '63	104½	104½	104½
1	Orient'l Dev 5½s'58	73½	73½	73½
37	Oslo City 4½s '65	101½

Building Permit Values Down Progressively Since Last March

Sharp Increase Seen Next Week In Auto Output

DETROIT, Aug. 5 (AP)—Output volume of the motorcar industry should move sharply upward next week with the resumption of operations by the Ford Motor Company. Closed for three weeks, that large producer plans a 6000-cars-a-day schedule for the time being.

Unless another major producer closes down soon, the 100,000-a-week level may be reached again before new model work starts. Units of the Chrysler and General Motors groups have reported heavy backlogs of orders and, barring unexpected developments, their suspensions, when they do come, probably will be of short duration.

This conjecture fits in well with the gossip in automotive circles that new model changes are likely to be of minor consequence, and is growing in view of the continued heavy new car demand. The merchandising division of the industry holds that the buyer currently is not demanding nearly as much in the way of mechanical changes as he did a couple of years ago.

More than anything else, say some of the distribution authorities, the motorcar purchasers wants reasonable assurance that the car he buys now will give a fair mileage return on his fuel investment and, so far as new models are concerned, only that he may look for at least a year's use without style obsolescence.

Talk of new models in automotive circles invariably includes conjectures concerning price levels. In most sources, price increases are said to be inevitable and in these quarters mention is made of the prediction to that effect last week by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of General Motors' board, and the definite announcement of an increase on certain Ford models, effective last Monday.

Packard probably will be the first of the major producers to bring out its 1938 models.

Oldsmobile prices also will be advanced by $45 effective Monday, Aug. 9.

Socony Vacuum Oil 6 Months Net Well Above 1936 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidated net income of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company for the six months ended June 30 is estimated at $32,000,000 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal income taxes, but before providing for the surtax on undistributed profits. These earnings, which include the company's equity in undistributed income of non-consolidated affiliates, are equal to $1.02 a share on the 31,151,071 common capital shares outstanding. They compare with $20,000,000, or 64 cents a share, earned in the first half of 1936.

John A. Brown, president, estimated at the annual meeting in May that Socony's earnings in the first quarter of this year were $12,900,000, or 41 cents a share on the capital stock. In the first quarter of 1936 net income was $7,160,000, or 23 cents a share. For the whole of 1936 the company had reported a net income of $42,909,362, or $1.38 a share, excluding its equity in the undistributed net income of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, in which it held a 50 per cent interest.

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Street Sees FDIC Guarantee Of Bank Deposits as Big Gamble

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A Washington story this week, saying that Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation would like to see about 2800 weak banks eliminated in the next seven years, is considered here as further evidence of the tremendous gamble on which the ultimate fate of the FDIC is staked.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is a guaranty system for bank deposits, set up in the image of an insurance system. The banks pay 1-12 of one per cent per year on the deposits as premium, in return for which depositors are assured against loss up to $5000 per deposit account. But, on the nearest that guesswork can come to actuarial reckoning, this premium is far too small. On the record of failed banks for the last 75 years, the premium should be at least 50 per cent higher, and this does not take account of mass bank insolvencies during the depressions of the eighteen-seventies, the nineties, or the nineteen-thirties.

Mr. Crowley and his auditors are quite familiar with this fact, but they think they have an answer. That answer is federal banking supervision of a quality far superior to anything in American banking history. Through this supervision, it is hoped, the weak banks—and the over-accommodating bankers—will be gradually eliminated from the banking system, unsound practices will be sleuthed and scolded out, and so the percentage of depositors' losses in the future is to be substantially reduced.

Power of Supervision

The FDIC, as set up in the Banking Act of 1935, is as much a supervising, regulating and controlling agency as it is a guaranty fund. Over 95 per cent of the commercial banks of the country are "members" of the corporation, and therefore liable to its supervision. It has extensive powers to examine all members not subject to examination by the Federal Reserve officials or by the representatives of the Comptroller of the Currency, i. e. it can examine, supervise and discipline state-chartered banks which have refused to join the Federal Reserve system (the national banks have to join it) but which want the insurance which, in many parts of the country, public opinion after the recent debacle make almost indispensable. In short, the kind of banks that fail are the ones that want the insurance, and with the insurance they get the supervision. Though the youngest of the country's many banking supervisory bodies, the FDIC is already the strongest and the most ambitious.

But the mere power of supervision is not sufficient. A host of interests is ready to stay the hand that imposes conservative policies on bankers. Apart from the possible jealousy of other regulatory bodies, the American tradition is one of plenty of credit and whatever kind of banking is necessary for it. Some of the people want conservative banking all of the time, and all of the people want it some of the time, but not everybody wants it all of the time.

Conservatism as Goal

Hence the FDIC, which might originally have been expected to show about as much personality as the Inactive Gold Fund, instead has blossomed into a full-throated propaganda agency for conservative banking. Mr. Crowley is continually travelling round the country to bankers' meetings and sounding off on the impropriety of bank speculation in low-grade bonds, the desirability of a higher ratio of bank capital to bank deposit liabilities, the advisability of conservative appraisals on portfolios, the impropriety of banks declaring dividends until their unsound assets are all written off and their margin of capital and surplus is thoroughly adequate, and so on.

To tease such principles into the rank and file of American bankers is a Herculean task. For one thing, it runs against an anarchistic type of thought inherited from frontier life. A group of Kansas banks has not only stayed outside the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but agreed among themselves not to break ranks and join. There is the possibility that state banking supervisors may not co-operate with the federal banking authorities. Quite a difference of opinion, for example, developed recently between the New Jersey authorities and the FDIC over the ejection by the Corporation of a New Jersey bank from its membership. Then there is the possibility of inter-bureau jealousy, at least suggested recently when a charter was granted by the Comptroller of the Currency for a national banking association against the recommendation of both the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board.

Substandard Investments

And lastly, there is the reluctance of bankers themselves to jettison long-cherished but inferior investments. In its annual report for 1936, brought out early last month, the FDIC stated that "the assets of insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, estimated by examiners to be worth less or of doubtful worth amounted to 2.7 per cent of total assets at the time of examination in 1936." And "About 25 per cent of the securities held by (operating insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System), other than obligations of the United States Government, were substandard in 1936 compared with 32 per cent in 1935. . . . "Holdings of sub-standard loans amounted to 21 per cent of total loans in 1936 as compared with over 25 per cent in 1935." This shows progress, but progress from a pretty bad start. And the report contains a table showing that "nine per cent of all insured commercial banks reported total capital accounts equal to less than 10 per cent of total deposits, but . . . these banks held more than 25 per cent of the deposits of all insured commercial banks."

In the long run, the FDIC is taking a chance that it will be able to render American banking so conservative that the present deposit "premiums" will build up a fund adequate to meet all insolvencies without throwing the FDIC into insolvency itself. Toward this end the corporation is seeking (a) to consolidate weak with strong banks and prevent the aggravation of currently insolvent situations; (b) to impose caution on the less conservative but presently solvent banks; (c) to weed out about 400 weak banks a year; and (d) to clamp down on the granting of new charters to banks for whom the prognosis is poor from the start.

Utility Must Have Independent Trustee, Declares the SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting in the face of opposition, has unanimously insisted upon the appointment of an independent trustee in the reorganization proceedings of the $4.000,000,000 Utilities Power and Light Corporation under Section 77b of the Bankruptcy Act before Judge William H. Holly of the Federal Court in Chicago.

The SEC through its action reaffirmed the stand it took recently, when Abraham Fortas, one of its counsel, pleaded before Judge Holly for appointment of an independent trustee. Only three lawyers, including Mr. Fortas, asked for the appointment. It was opposed by many others and by Floyd B. Odlum, president of the Atlas Corporation, which holds more than $23,000,000 of Utilities Power and Light's debentures, and, through loans, has additional substantial interests in the Class B stock.

Atlas and Associated Gas and Electric, which controls 28 per cent of the Class B stock besides holding some of the common, have been described by the commission as the two dominant groups in Utilities Power and Light, whose reorganization situation involves various holders of its seven classes of securities.

Before its decision to demand the independent trustee, the commission heard arguments, it stated, from "representatives of substantial security holders and creditors who sought to persuade the commission to change its position."

Deere & Company Plans To Increase Common Stock

MOLINE, Ill. (AP)—Directors of Deere (AP) Co., implement manufacturers have voted to poll stockholders Sept. 15 on a proposition to increase the common stock from 1,250,000 shares of no par value, to 5,000,000 shares of no par value.

The board voted to pay all dividend arrears amounting to one dollar a share on the preferred stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the preferred stock also was declared. In addition a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock was voted. This is the first dividend paid on the common stock since July 15, 1931. All dividends are payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 14.

Home Building Slows Down In Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rate of advance in new building work since spring has been slowed by pressure of union leaders in many parts of the country to force "closed shop" agreements with all contractors, as well as by labor difficulties in other industries, with the concomitant employment uncertainty, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Despite the surge in the first quarter," says the report, "the slump during the months that followed brought a narrower margin of gain over the year preceding than for the first half of 1936. The increase in many districts would have been cut by a wider percentage had it not been for the rise in PWA projects.

Permit Values Drop

"For the first time since December, 1934, building permit values in June failed to equal those for the corresponding month of the year preceding. As a result, the total for the 215 cities reporting to Dun & Bradstreet, for the first half of 1937 was only $585,885,255, or a rise of 26.4 per cent above 1936, which had advanced 83.1 per cent over the six months of 1935.

"Building permits issued in the 1437 cities, of 2500 population or over, reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, totalled $870,632,000 for the 1937 half year, or 26 per cent above 1936.

"Number prices have declined since the termination of the West Coast strike, but no reduction in other building supplies was indicated; instead, long-needed advances were expected in some divisions. A resurgence of residential construction in the Fall was held as not contingent on lower material quotations. With payroll and other indexes moving upward, the higher level of costs would be accepted as an obvious corollary.

"After reaching nearly a six-year high in March, the monthly value of building permits has declined progressively. The March total for the 215 cities reporting reach $121,089,000, which was the largest amount for any month back to May, 1931, when $128,632,908 was recorded.

"Rising to $117,543,768 in April, a drop of 3.9 per cent, instead of the usual seasonal gain of 6.5 per cent, the May figure dropped to $88,304,679, a loss of 16.4 per cent, which contrasted with the customary rise from April to May of around 10 per cent.

Downtrend in June

"In June, the downtrend was extended to $84,640,306, a fall of 3.7 per cent from May, and of 18.0 per cent from the $112,640,166 in June, 1936. This marked the first time in two and a half years that permit values were under those for the corresponding period of the 12-month preceding", concludes the survey.

The complete insolvency record of the building industry from 1927 to June, 1937, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., shows:

(Including Carpenters, Builders and General Contractors)

Year	Number	Liabilities
1927	937	$39,536,404
1928	1,075	40,949,043
1929	809	28,851,450
1930	915	34,375,000
1931	801	35,272,000
1932	768	34,958,430
1933	457	26,189,975
1934	378	16,915,000
1935	304	14,730,000
1936	222	10,713,000
1937*	149	4,384,900

*January to June, inclusive.

These statistics of failures in the building industry are exclusive of applications under Section 77-B. From June 7, 1934, when Section 77-B of the new bankruptcy act became effective, to July 15, 1937, applications were filed by 14 concerns in this industry.

Utility Issues Lead Stocks' July Rebound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prices of securities rebounded vigorously in July, after four conservative months of decline. The market value of 100 representative issues increased $2,308,983,000, or 10.1 per cent. The appraisal of the 100 stocks, at the end of the month was $25,015,444,000, compared with $22,706,461,000 at the end of June. At the end of February, after advancing for 10 consecutive months, the 100 issues were appraised at $26,188,372,000. On a percentage basis the July gain was the greatest recorded in any month since April, 1935, says the Wall Street house of Frazier Jelke & Co.

In July the utilities recorded the largest percentage gain, 20.7 per cent. The steels advanced 16.6 per cent, the motors 14.1 per cent, the mines 11.2 per cent, the merchandising issues 10.3 per cent, the building shares 10.1 per cent, the electrical manufacturing issues 9.9 per cent, the oils 8.9 per cent, the miscellaneous industrials 8.9 per cent, the chemicals 5.4 per cent, the railroad equipments 3.5 per cent, the rails 3.4 per cent and the foods 3 per cent.

On a dollar basis the largest gain was recorded in the oils which advanced $411,877,000. The motors were up $393,227,000, the mines $267,200,000 and the utilities $264,811,000.

Bank Clearings Of Leading Cities Gain 7 P. C. Over '36 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 22 leading cities in the week ended Aug. 4 were 7.1 per cent greater than the corresponding period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports. In the preceding week the figures were 17.5 per cent over last year. The total was $5,838,715,000 against $5,449,314,000 in the 1936 period.

The total of clearings at New York was $3,596,401,000, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the $3,385,118,000 reported for the corresponding week last year. Total for outside centers was $2,242,314,000, compared with $2,064,196,000, an increase of 8.6 per cent.

Wider gains included Detroit, 32.9 per cent, Cleveland 22.8, Cincinnati 20.1 and Louisville 18.6. Boston, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Omaha reported small declines.

Transactions at Chicago were $331,100,000, compared with $302,483,000, an increase of 9.5 per cent.

Shawinigan Power To Build $750,000 Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THREE RIVERS, Quebec—Shawinigan Water & Power Company plans the construction of a large power terminal and substation here at a cost of approximately $750,000, including the necessary transmission line additions.

The terminal, one of the largest on the North American continent, will be a major step in a projected development of the upper St. Maurice River, eventually bringing to the industrial areas of Quebec more than 1,000,000 now unharnessed horsepower on stretches of the river 110 to 175 miles north of Shawinigan Falls. This power will be transmitted over a high-capacity, high-voltage line to the new terminal station.

U. S. Gypsum Increases Net

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Gypsum Company and subsidiaries showed consolidated net income of $3,401,283 for the first half of 1937, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.62 a share of common stock, compared with $2,241,774 or $1.65 a share in the first six months of 1936. Company manufactures and distributes various types of building materials with plants throughout the country.

Brooklyn Gas Company Net Equals $2.93 in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brooklyn Union Gas Company, reporting earnings for the first half of 1937, showed a net income of $819,977 after all expenses and charges, including deduction for interest on revenues in suspense. The net was equal to $1.24 a share on the 754,364 capital shares outstanding. It compared with a net of $986,908, or $1.33 a share, in the first six months of 1936.

For the year to June 30 the company's report showed a net income after expenses and charges, including deduction for interest on revenues in suspense, of $2,183,881, or $2.93 a share, compared with a net of $2,385,845, or $3.07 a share, in the year to June 30, 1936.

Ethyl Official

Thomas R. A. Bevan
Elected Vice-President of Ethyl Export Corporation, New York City, Who Will Continue as London Office Manager of That Organization

SEC Investigates Dividend Payments Of Alexander Fund

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Security Commission's investment trust investigators inquired into the 30 years of uninterrupted dividend payments by the Alexander Fund of Philadelphia.

W. Leonard Alexander, whose father, W. Wallace Alexander, founded the fund in 1907, acknowledged that dividends sometimes were paid out of capital as well as earnings, but said participants in the fund always were advised of the source of their dividends.

Harry Heller, commission attorney, said the extent of the fund's dividend payments out of capital during the depression was indicated by the fact that from 1930 to 1932, when the value of the fund declined about $1,500,000, the fund nevertheless paid $700,000 in dividends.

Tracing the history of the fund, believed to be one of the oldest investment trusts now active in the United States, Mr. Alexander said it started accidentally through the pooling of about $1200 which three friends entrusted to his father for investment. He said the fund never solicited other persons to participate in it, but gradually increased in size as friends of those already participating became interested in it.

Wallace Alexander managed the fund personally until in 1928 he formed the W. Wallace Alexander, Inc., as a means of exercising his supervision. The fund itself is unincorporated. The corporation receives 10 per cent of the dividends as its management compensation, according to the testimony.

Non-Ferrous Metal Marts Again Show Signs of Advancing

NEW YORK (AP)—Non-ferrous metal markets, dormant since the crash-up in commodity prices last spring, is showing signs of renewed speculative as well as consumer interest.

The gap between export and domestic prices of electrolytic copper has widened to .625 of a cent a pound, with the export quotation 14.625 cents and the local 14 cents. A spread of over a half-cent in an active market often has proven a forerunner of an advance in the domestic future, but the trade currently anticipates no immediate domestic mark-up.

Leading producers Wednesday jumped the price of lead ¼ of a cent to 6.25 cents a pound, New York, the first change since April 7 last when the quotation was dropped one cent to 6 cents a pound.

Continued small zinc production, coupled with increasing use, has substantially lowered visible stocks, firming that market for potentially higher quotations later on, dealers hold.

Speculative interest in the non-ferrous metals was generally liquidated around two months ago, and since then copper, lead and zinc dealings have been mainly consumer and dealer transactions, according to the trade.

But renewed activity in copper, coupled with the boost in the price of lead and the scarcity of zinc, provides good ground for belief that speculative interests may be taking a hand in the markets again, close observers said.

McCallum Hosiery Co. Gets Needed New Capital

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Slightly more than $500,000 in new capital was assured for the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company. This operation is designed to complete the financial reorganization of one of the city's major industries.

With the assurance that $250,000 would be available as a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Northampton Chamber of Commerce voted to turn over to trustees of the company about $260,000 raised locally. The company has about 700 on its pay roll.

Hide & Leather Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—American Hide & Leather Company reports consolidated net income for the year ended June 30 of $301,301, after depreciation, interest, inventory write-off of $109,824, federal income and federal surtax, equal after preferred dividends to three cents a share on 584,950 common shares. This compared with $475,879 including an extraordinary credit of $98,905 resulting from sale of preferred and common stocks held in the Treasury, equal to 34 cents a share on 515,000 common shares outstanding in the preceding fiscal year.

Italy's Economic Self-Sufficiency Plan to Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy continues to show that she intends to follow a policy of economic self-sufficiency despite a declared desire to benefit from an improvement in world trade.

Toward this end the Fascist Government has succeeded in building up a system under which national development is financed by the prudent and skillfull use of national savings, and has set its face against large scale foreign indebtedness. To this policy, which began to be enforced exactly 10 years ago, the Government and the country remain faithful, despite recurrent rumors that Italy is seeking foreign loans.

Financing Own Needs

As Dr. Alberto Pirelli, the well-known Italian economist, recently pointed out when addressing the monetary section of the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Berlin, such rumors fail to note that if the creditor countries are presumably unwilling to make foreign loans, recent experience of the burden of foreign indebtedness makes the other countries no less unwilling to receive them.

The policy of self-sufficiency, however, does not mean that enterprise has to be brought to a standstill. On the contrary, Italy gives tangible evidence that she not only can but is financing her own needs, and is doing so on a grand scale. The secret of Fascist finance, it is claimed, is not in foregoing expenditure but in making it wisely.

Thus, apart from national defense needs, which in recent years have been given precedence over all others, the vast expenditure incurred by Italy is essentially for productive purposes, such as the public works carried out in the past decade—land reclamation, irrigation, roads, slum clearance, etc.—and now for the development of the Empire, for which the Italian Cabinet recently assigned 12,000,000,000 lire to be spent over a period of six years.

Energetic and effective action has been taken to stop a leak in the budget largely responsible for recent deficits caused by the disparity between receipts and expenditures of the State railways. The railway deficit, which reappeared in 1931, partly owning to the depression, but still more so to the revolution in transport which has led to the growing competition of road traffic, has now been definitely closed, and this year the State railways are again making a contribution to the Treasury.

All other State industrial activities—the tobacco, salt, and other monopolies and the posts and the telephones—are run on strictly business lines and the Finance Minister is able to point to increasing returns. At the same time the nation's needs are being met out of national resources.

New Financing Successful

As far as industry is concerned, the plans for increasing economic self-sufficiency are also financed at home by the issue of debentures readily taken up by the market. This was the case with the "Anic" and "Finmare" issues made respectively for financing the production of synthetic petrol and the shipbuilding industry.

It was the case again when the 110 million lire bond issue for the City of Genoa was more than twice covered in two hours, and a like reception was given to the 112 million issue of debentures made by the Credit Institute for Public Utilities for financing the erection of new hydro-electric plants of which the need is now felt, as the hitherto large available margin of power is being rapidly absorbed by new industrial and transport developments.

This is held to show clearly that Government demands have not exhausted the financial resources of the country. The Industrial Reconstruction Institute has also made a 900 million lire debenture issue to form the capital of the Steel Financing Company for reorganizing the Italian iron and steel industry. The issue has been fully subscribed.

The Ministerial Committee for Safeguarding Savings has authorized the establishment of a corporation for financing the hotel and tourist industry by the issue of debentures up to a limit of 500 million lire, to be used for building, enlarging and equipping hotels, spas, bathing resorts, alpine refuges, etc. This clearly points to the development and increasing importance of the tourist industry in this country.

U. S. 1937 Lamb Crop Seen Topping Five-Year Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 1937 lamb crop is estimated at 30,712,000 head, or about 2 per cent larger than the five-year (1931-35) average, according to the lamb crop report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimated crop, however, is 267,000 head—less than 1 per cent—smaller than the 1936 lamb crop.

The decrease from last year was in the western sheep states, since the native lamb crop was somewhat larger this year. The decrease for the country as a whole was a result of the smaller number of breeding ewes on Jan. 1, 1937, than a year earlier, inasmuch as the percentage lamb crop, 85.3 lambs saved per 100 ewes, was the same for the two years.

The native lamb crop this year is estimated at 11,285,000 head, or about 3½ per cent larger than the 1936 crop and the largest native lamb crop in recent years.

American Metal Extra Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Metal Company, Ltd., have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock and an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 20. Quarterly payment of $1.50 on 6 per cent preferred was also authorized, payable as of the same dates.

General Classified

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BOSTON, 342 Riverway—4 very spacious rooms, all modern; rent reasonable. Tel. Beacon 0868.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
HAMMOND HOUSE
25 SAGAMORE ROAD
4-Exposure Apartments
5-6-7 ROOMS, 2-3 BATHS
Beautiful group houses in
Prescott Square Private Road.
LEWIS & LATIMER
26 Latimer Lane Phone 3376-R

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Custom built Fleetwood body, 8-cylinder Cadillac seven-passenger touring car. This car was made to a set of blue print specifications and is the only car of its kind in the United States. Cost new $8000.00, and has been driven only 7000 miles. Is being sold to settle an estate and may be purchased for $1000.00 cash money, no trade. It is painted Rolls Royce blue and is equipped with U. S. Royal Master non-skid deluxe tires. This car is a brand new automobile in every way. Will demonstrate anywhere in New England.
GUY H. LINTOTT
11 Prospect St., Manchester, N. H.
TELEPHONE 96

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted, by 2 young women, transportation to Milwaukee or Chicago about Aug. 7; references exchanged; share expenses. Highland 0978.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Springfield Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 19 West Preston St. Vernon 3010.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 36 West Street, Boston.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 376 8th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4342.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; rates $16-$20.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PLATTSBURH Employment Agency, high-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn N Y MA 6-7633.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UPRIGHT piano, very good condition; $85 cash; studio couch, $25 cash. Tel. KIRkland 3680, suite 624. Write Box R-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

COTTAGE—4 rooms, bath, fireplace, furnace; plot 88x300 on wide deep-water creek; garage, trees, garden; secluded but near stores etc.; $4000 mortgage; liberal terms; $35.00 per month will carry. Would rent after Oct. 1st. G. H. Trader, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 3-1811.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5071.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED middle-aged unattached woman to be companion and housekeeper to elderly woman; home and board and twenty dollars monthly; permanent position. Phone George Golden, CIrcle 6-5252 between 9 and 10 A. M. (N. Y. C.).

WANTED—Young woman between 20 and 30 years as companion for young woman; live in. Tel. REI. 6-9263 (N. Y. C.).

HOMES TO SHARE

ST. ALBANS, N. Y.—Would share attractively furnished suburban home, 30 mins. from station; or rent large double room. Jamaica 6-7217-W.

WIDOW would share new 7-room and 3-bath colonial home with couple; large terrace and garden; near station. MRS. CLARA LOCHS, 30 Rugby Rd., Strathmore, at Manhasset, L. I., N. Y. Phone Manhasset 1683-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PATH VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Lauralton 8-4081. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SOUTHERN CALIF.—6 rooms, furn; very desirable; college town, orange belt; lease 1 year, $75 month. Ph. evenings Belmont 1681-W (Mass.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks cleaned by expert workmen. REPAIRED A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

$1,000,000 to Be Spent Expanding Steel Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—A million-dollar program of steel plant improvement here is planned by the Republic Steel Corporation.

The proposed work involves rebuilding and enlarging of blast furnace No. 3 to increase capacity from 500 to 850 tons daily and later to 1000 tons daily; installation of a new heating furnace at the 16-inch skelp mill to increase capacity 3000 tons monthly, and purchase of additional pipe-finishing equipment for the electric-weld pipe mills at the Poland Avenue plant.

Local Classified

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PAUL THELEN
Painting, Carpentry, Masonry, Paper Hanging
16 Chester St., Boston Lat. 0468

PAYING GUESTS

Mountain Spring Farm
WARNERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
High in Green Hills. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

THE LOVELAND SCHOOLTEAD—Attractive board, rooms with bath; reasonable. Furnace heated. Box 18, Preston, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance Appraisals—Property Management
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1400 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1207
27 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of homes and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7020

SCARSDALE VICINITY
Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $8,000; under $50 to carry, monthly.
NASH AND BOGART
Scarsdale 920

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BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 94 Calumbus St., 1st. Climb Well.

—N. Y. C. (3626 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-D)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 3-3719.)

—N. Y. C., 323 West 84th St. (B'way)—Elegant large room, front; well furnished, clean; use kitchen, private family. Angelsberg.

—N. Y. C., 302 Riverside Dr.—Pleasant, new, bright single and double; privileges; elevator. Riv. 9-11439 Permanent or transients.

—N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
HOME FOR TOURISTS
Permanent or transients. Mrs. R. B. Wardwell, 235 Humphrey St. Tel. Breakers 0633-W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Unusually attractive guest rooms, newly furnished; private home; reasonable; Christian Scientists; men preferred. 103 Rutgers St. Monroe 3280.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK, experienced, good references, wishes position, in or around N. Y. C. Write COOK, 2023 Madison Ave. (Apt. 2-N), N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Reliable young woman desires position as nurse-companion, housekeeper or any position of trust; good references. O. METCALF, 723 Powers Bldg.

WORKING housekeeper with girl fourteen; Christian Scientist preferred. POTTER, Apt. 3-A, 41-08 Parsons Blvd., Flushing, New York. Fl. 9-8802.

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MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent table; $12-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

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SING IN A CHORAL SOCIETY
Fall Concert—All Voices
Apply ROBERT MALONE
1780 Carnegie Ct. Cl. 5-9725 New York City

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 114 W. 24th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

CONNECTICUT

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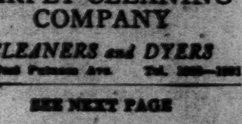
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4148
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

MEIGS
ANNUAL
August Fur Sale
NOW GOING ON
SAVE 10% TO 40% IN OUR
August Furniture and Rug Specials
Use Our Budget Plan
Howland's

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
Uniflow Water System
and Refrigerators
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5526

F. W. BEHRENS Inc.
Chipso makes your clothes wear longer


Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For a Good Time
The Sound Beach Carnival
OLD GREENWICH, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 5660

Canning Time Means Fruit Jars
Jelly Glasses, Strainers and Canning Outfits
We have them—ask us.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-3619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
683 MAIN STREET

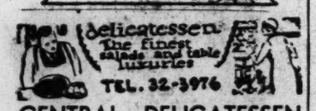
Cocoanut Jumbles
20c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Coombs
741 Main Street Tel. 2-3201

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 3-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
For prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
908 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service.
18 Colony Street At the Clock

MIDDLETOWN

Central Drug Store
344 Main Street Tel. 997
CAMERAS AND FILMS
Movie Projectors Color Films
Helena Rubinstein's Cosmetics

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1800
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
103 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2357

When in Need of a
Permanent Wave
Facial—Haircut
Phone 350
Middlesex Beauty Salon
350 Main St. Capitol Theatre Bldg.

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Be Sure Your
SUMMER WHITES
are SANITONED at
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
415-96 West Main Street Phone 304

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2115 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso GASOLINE
Goodrich Tires — Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
225 George Street 3-5723

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
GREETING CARDS
for Monitor Readers
CHAPEL STREET, AT THE TAFT

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-0126

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

BOOKS Are Good Companions
You Will Find the Latest Always in Stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
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Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 653

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk
Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.

Norwalk
Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Merwin St.
Norwalk, Conn.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FINE FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTING
Emerson and Elwood
43 No. Main Street, So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
106 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2525 12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices
VACATION TOGS
Bathing Suits—Beach Robes
Cotton Slacks—Polo Shirts
Tropical Suits.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fresh Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2683

PHONE 3-2045
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. G. Zeltner
107 MAIN STREET

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

PATTERSON BEAUTY SALON
Machine Permanent Waves
$5.00 up
Machineless $8.50 up
FACIALS OUR SPECIALTY
Phone for appointment—3-0866
Gurley Building, Stamford

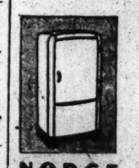
Frankel's August Fur Sale
Finer Fur Coats at Lower Prices
Featuring Frankel's Famous 10-Payment Plan
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street

Patterson Fuel Corp., Inc.
FUEL OILS
Phone day 4-0616; night 3-0166
Gurley Building Stamford, Conn.

Turners Auto Laundry
Quintard Place, rear of Kresge's Store
Washing—Simonizing—
Monthly Storage
We specialize in Simonizing. All Simonizing done by graduates of the Simoniz Co. of N. Y. City.
Tel. 4-0637

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0759
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Norge Leads Again
Complete Line of Norge Appliances
Clapp, Rose and Vaughn
11 Lewis St., Off 33 W. Main St.
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129

Our AUGUST BLANKET SALE
Starts Friday, August 6th
See the fine lines of BLANKETS in all grades that will be on sale at prices that make it an incentive to
BUY BLANKETS NOW
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

Our Annual Blanket Sale
Plan to buy your bedding now. Prices are advancing. Take advantage of our low ones.
The Miller & Peck Co.

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
85c up
SUGENHEIMER'S
84 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
Your Boy's Shop
SUMMER CLEARANCE
On All Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Clothing Included
66 South Main Street Dial 4-4822

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

W. Brooks Bradley
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL HOME
WOMAN ATTENDANT
1922 W. North Avenue (at Monroe)
Phone Madison 7110

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
39 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
224 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

Headquarters for
NORGE
Electric Refrigerators
EASY TERMS Phone 4-2104

John B. Hauf, Inc.
175 Central Ave. Albany, N. Y.

HOAG and TAYLOR
Headquarters for
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW UNDERWEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street

AUBURN

Sears
AUBURN'S HEADQUARTERS
For the Finest
FURNITURE VALUES
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
54 Genesee Street, Auburn

Try
DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM
Richer and Creamier
Phone 2475

BINGHAMTON

MIDSUMMER SALES
Fortunate are those who are planning their vacation now, for they can buy all they need at these midsummer reduced prices at

McLEAN'S

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Save by ordering now.
Builders' Supplies
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
245-251 GRAND AVE. Dial 7-2240

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
FINAL CLEARANCE
SUMMER SHOES

Darrow-Davis, Inc.
32 COURT STREET
Gorham Silverware
Gifts That Last

HANNAH CROWE
Garden Prints
Exclusive with Our Shop
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

BRONXVILLE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
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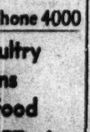
BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
1116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
2315 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251



WRIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1672—1673 PUCHANOS

BROOKLYN

See New York City

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7100 10 A. M.-4 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3340
CENTRAL DRY CLEANERS
West Utica St., Near Delaware

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

USCHOLD'S, Inc.
1543-45 Hertel Ave. Fa. 4800
Exclusive Distributors
OIL-O-MATIC
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY

CORTLAND

KALOS BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Wave Special
$5.00 up
Mr. and Mrs. Garcinetti
Phone 2163 305 Newberry Bldg.

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Electric and Gas Ranges
Washers and Ironers
Radios and Refrigerators
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
118 N. Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Barney Galinsky & Sons
Clothiers
Gloversville, N. Y.

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761

1937 FRIGIDAIRE
$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

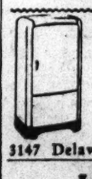
JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

What Are Your Canning Needs?
Everything to make your Canning and Preserving easier than ever before at
Clark Hardware Co.
13-15 E. THIRD ST., Jamestown, N. Y.
Where shoppers wise patronize and economize!

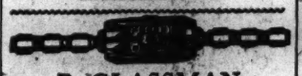
BIGELOW'S
August Fur Sale
Now Going On
"Jamestown's Big Department Store"
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE



NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
M. DUSEL
3147 Delaware Ave. Ri 9635

LARCHMONT



B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1936 Palmer Ave.

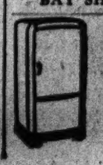
Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANERS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60



NORGE
Rollator-Refrigerator
See the new 1937 Models of Norge Refrigeration and Washing Machines on Display
MORRIS FREEDMAN
5-9-11 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 39

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE (Continued)

Freedman's Department Store
4 East Main St., Bay Shore
⅓ Off Sale on All
Ladies', Men's and Children's
SUMMER MERCHANDISE
Sale Starts Friday Morning, Aug. 6

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
62 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Eberle
Phones: Bay Shore 1060, 2202

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

FREISTADT
ULMSCHNEIDER'S
Complete line of Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Dorothy Gray and Balcano Preparations.
CANDIES—ICE CREAM
98 Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 188

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Tea Foods, Specialties, Spices, Extracts, Beverages, Canned Fruits, Fruit Juices, Imported Cookies and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1085 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 399 Central Avenue)

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1087 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Mr. Henry and Miss May
For many years with Emile, East 56th St. "Edmonds," Queen Marie's Beautician, and the Hotel Biltmore.
Formerly
"Wally Your Hairdresser"
462 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 5283

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Celebrating Our 10th Anniversary
AUGUST FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main St. Phone Ind. 3-5235

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
184-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Breyer's Ice Cream and Summer Candies at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 Forty-First Avenue
Fl. 9-1701—9-7203
Opp. Murray Hill Station

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-06 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

Thank you, Monitor readers!
We enjoy producing good printing for churches and individuals. We can print anything from a business card to a newspaper or magazine and will put ourselves out to please you.
Chapman Publications
Whitestone, L. I. Flushing 9-0974

SPENCER CORSETS
Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
Lightweight summer garments.
We create a design especially for you
Free Figure Analysis
ELIZABETH CLARKE
43-57 158th Street IN. 3-0447

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bos. 8-0020 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER

BOU. 8-0080 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

ELECTRIC FANS and VACUUM SUPPLIES
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
71-32 Austin Street BOul. 8-2562

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-2661-2
BO 8-0010—0011 Home Phone BO 8-2100

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Refrigerators Gas Ranges Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

FREEPORT

Fine Tailoring
Quality Dry Cleaning
Pressing
Bollers & CO.
70 So. Grove St. Phone Freeport 3098

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
MEATS and GROCERIES
Frosted Foods Are Economical
121 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 1946

LITWAK'S
Leading with values on The Greatest Event of the year.
Dollar Day Thursday Aug. 12
80 So. Main Street Freeport

AUGUST FUR SALE
Until August 29th Our Custom Made Fur Coats Will Be Subject to Summer Reduction. A Group of Ready-to-Wear Coats, Made on the Premises, Included in this Sale.
FUR COATS From $100
CLOTH COATS TO ORDER
Remodeling — Repairing
WEISS E. Merrick Rd.
CUSTOM FURRIER Ph. Freeport 4405

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

DE JEAN'S
Restaurant Français
Lunch 50c Dinner 85c
Special Sunday Dinner
$1.00
160 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Kenwood Bldg. Phone Great Neck 1680

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

HUNTINGTON

Fashion Park Clothes Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
YORK & JOHNSON
339 NEW YORK AVENUE
TEL. HUNT. 2093
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-2410

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD S. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD Northern Blvd. at 167th St., Flushing Fl. 9-0028-0029
THE HALLETT CHAPEL 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0811-0812

NEW YORK

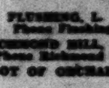
Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

TISDALE COAL CO., INC.
36-02 Fourth Street Tel. Astoria 8-9700
Since 1868 Astoria, L. I. City, N. Y.

PLUMBING, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Plumbing 8-0080
RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Richmond Hill 7-0080
FOOT OF ORCHARD STREET
Astoria, L. I., N. Y. Phone Astoria 8-9700
50 YEARS OF SERVICE

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
77-00 81ST STREET HAV 9-0000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-0100
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS



HERMAN KLEIN
FLORIST
37-06 82nd Street 82-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 8-1800 Havemeyer 4-7733

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
80-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8210
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3402

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

Your summer eating problem disappears at
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP
(Air Conditioned)
Here you find the right kind of food in the right kind of atmosphere
37-52 82ND STREET
Service from early morn 'til after midnight

Radio Repairs
and Installations
All work guaranteed.
FORDHAM RADIO
8108 37th Ave. HAV. 9-5500

Jackson Heights Rendezvous for
LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show
Leuchten & Thonebe
37-66 82ND STREET
See our complete selection of Candies and Novelties Hav. 9-9414

Real Estate *Insurance*
WILLIAM DOWDELL
Apartment Renting Specialist
Are you interested in buying a home? See us.
3761 82nd St. (at Station) Hav. 9-8030

AUGUST FUR SALE
Ready-Made Coats or Made to Order
Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
3737 82nd Street Newtown 9-5525

JAMAICA

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3324
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
97 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 0425

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE

Shop at Sears and Save

Sears

Olympia Confectionery
22 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Fort Jefferson 555

THIS and THAT SHOP
52 NORTH OCEAN AVE.
GIFTS OF QUALITY
where you will find
HAND-MADE FROCKS—SMOCKS
BEACH COATS—CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Gifts, Antique Glassware, Toys, and many inexpensive things.
COME IN AND BROWSE AROUND

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

girdles hosiery brassieres negligees handbags handkerchiefs ties lingerie gloves sweaters belts
Gertrude Burns
beachwear sport duds millinery neckerchiefs
373 West Main — Sayville L.I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIOLANT 6-4780
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors *Builders*
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

FAUST BROS.
Queens Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

Esso
Wadsworth
Service Stations
215th Street and Jamaica Avenue
Ph. Ho. 5-10461 Queens Village, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

One's Beauty Salon
Latest hair styles featured in our window monthly.
Frederics Wave very special now $5.00
117-09 Hillside Avenue
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
Telephone Vir. 7-6967

Save from 15 to 40%
During Our
August Fur Sale
Easy Time Payments Arranged
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
104-13 JAMAICA AVE., COR. 104 ST.
Established 1919

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery—Toys
Greeting Cards—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 723

Marty's Beauty Center

Individual Hair Cutting and Hair Styling
238 MERRICK ROAD

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

JOHN C. WEGHORN
AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
100 Maiden Lane, New York, Tel. BE. 3-8300
80 Rockaway Place, Tel Rockville Centre 2181

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

New All Nickeled SAVAGE WASHER & DRYER
AUTHORIZED
Sales and Service
Rebuilt Washers
COPPER Tub
69.50
Liberal allowance for old washer

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1013 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES
and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

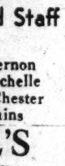
FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture
for over fifty-seven years

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON-ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 6-2800 Oak 2600

Annex VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4285
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties.

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns



29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. IDA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2765-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6675, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Natalie F. Barker
Tel. New Rochelle 6358
AGENT FOR
JANE ASHTON COSMETICS
Smart Utility Bags and Beach Kits also
"SNAG PROOFED" HOSIERY
in all the new shades.
196 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaire $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 361 North Ave.
Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
F. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetable
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
861 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
Featuring the Best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Dobbs and Stetson Hats, Nettleton Shoes.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tupper's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main St. at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 996

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 8050

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
Tel. New Rochelle 6896
SUITE 201-202
Pershing Square Building
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.
255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
(Opposite the Armory)
Good Service, Intelligently Rendered

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
824 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 8640
NEW ROCHELLE

House of Music
A FINE TUNING, thorough cleaning and moth-proofing your felts and under the keyboard, $6.00 complete.
Tel. N. R. 4817
76 Centre Ave., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7947

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0900
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
69 West 126TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Peter's Beauty Salon
1007 Park St. Circle
Tel. Peekskill 474
Branch, Mahopac, N. Y. Tel. Mahopac 426

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

GILBERT & GIBARCO
PLUMBING-HEATING-AIR CONDITIONING
V. F. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 480 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 8372 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PORT CHESTER

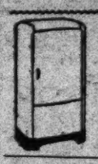
lillian dresses
Complete Clearance
DRESSES and HATS
We are carrying the Kickernick Patented Underdress
227 Westchester Avenue Phone 4715

245-245 Post Rd. Cos Cob, Conn.
Tel. GREENWICH 2380
THE BEAUTY BOX
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Tel. P. C. 3303 233 Westchester Ave.

SALE OF MEN'S
$1.65-$2.50 Shirts
Now $1.29—Four for $5.00
L. GOLDBERG, SON
Tel. 718 29-31 N. Main Street

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)



NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
Norge 1937 Home Appliances, Ranges, Washing Machines. See the Norge national advertisements in the Weekly Magazine Section July 17.
139-151 N. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
AUGUST SALE
of
FURS
A Standard of Quality; a Standard of Style; an Amazing Exposition of Values.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Let Us Renew Your
SLIP COVERS
without Shrinking or Stretching
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
542 Main Street Phone 644

B & M FOOD MARKET
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits
Vegetables
469 Main Street Phone 6160

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

AUGUST SALE
of FURS
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TOURISTS
or
Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
30 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH Co., INC.
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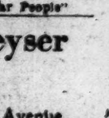

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
There's Still Work to Be Done, Boys!

—Costello for Times Wide World, Int'l and the Knickerbocker Press
Repairs Badly Needed

—Thomas in Detroit News
David Took On Only One Goliath

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Welcome, Stranger!

—Kirby in New York World-Telegram
Drive Them Out!

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

A Land Without Bridges

It is of interest to note that the word "bridge" is to be found nowhere in the Bible, and it would appear that this omission is due not to mere chance, but to the fact that such structures were seldom if ever employed in the land of Palestine.

Various reasons have been adduced to account for this state of affairs, one of the most likely being that which points out the extreme variations in volume of water in Palestinian streams. In summer the majority of them are practically dry and can be easily forded, while in winter they are raging torrents and would thus have been liable to wash away such primitive bridges as might have been erected.

Then too the rivers in those days were usually regarded as definite boundary lines, and even as military defenses, and to bridge them might well cause embarrassment; while it might be added that where wheeled vehicles were seldom employed, bridges were scarcely necessary.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Slang-less

Distribute pencils and papers to the guests and tell them to write down as many slang words and phrases as they can think of in five minutes. Ask each one to sign his name to the paper; and have someone collect the papers and count the words.

Announce who had the most and who the fewest—and surprise everyone by giving a prize (a pocket-size Dictionary from the ten-cent store) to the one who had the fewest slang words on his paper. Then, read aloud the papers, which will be an education (if such it can be called) in present-day slang! Guests will enjoy this game as a departure from the usual.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Procrastination

The man who said procrastination is the thief of time made an understatement. Procrastination is a confirmed criminal. He steals opportunity and character, as well as time. He makes hope fade, he dulls enthusiasm, and he dissipates energy. —Anon.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: We can't understand how the ant acquired such a reputation for being so industrious. Nearly all we ever saw were on a picnic.

Factual Figuring: 8 (Arkansas) plus 10 (Little Rock) minus 6 (Ms., Tenn., Miss., La., Tex., Okla.), times 11 (Mississippi) divided by 2 (Tex., Okla.) equals 66.

Letter Changing: Vast, past, pass, puss, puns, puny, Tiny, tins, tans, lags, tugs, hugs, huge. Great, groat, groan, grown, grows, gross, cross, crops, chops, shops, shots, shote, shore, share, shale, shall, small.

How Much Money?: $2000.

Juvenile Authors: Hans Brinker—Mary Mapes Dodge; Gulliver's Travels—Jonathan Swift; Swiss Twins—Lucy F. Perkins; Water Babies—Charles Kingsley; Katrinka—Helen Haskell; Rip Van Winkle—Washington Irving; Tanglewood Tales—Nathaniel Hawthorne; Boy's King Arthur—Sir T. Mallory; Penrod and Sam—Booth Tarkington; Christmas Carol—Charles Dickens.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Pussiesmith

Cryptogram

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," which, according to a quotation from Labor, means going—well, we'll let you find out where:

AN TBC'D ECFNGHDBCF IJA DIN BCD BTKELGNF HETI B GNSEDBDLJC XJG MNLCO HJ LCFEHDGLJEH. CNBGPQ BPP AN NRNG HBA ANGN JC B SLTCLT.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State of which the late Joseph T. Robinson was Senator —— add the number of letters in the name of its Capital city ——; subtract the number of States which border this State ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the river which bounds it along the eastern border ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the State which bounds it on the west ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Marysville, Tenn., reader writes that while 5 steps will change VAST to PUNY, and six steps will change TINY to HUGE, it requires 16 steps to go from GREAT to SMALL. Can anyone do it in fewer?

How Much Money?

Mrs. Q. bought a building lot for $600. She was obliged to sell it at a loss of 16 2-3 per cent. How much money would she have to borrow at 5 per cent, and loan out what she has at 8 per cent in order to make up her loss on the lot at the expiration of 1 year?

Juvenile Authors

Can you identify each of the authors listed with the name of the juvenile book which he or she wrote? The first has been checked as usual.

1	Hans Brinker	Helen Haskell	
2	Gulliver's Travels	Nath. Hawthorne	
3	Swiss Twins	Mary Mapes Dodge	✓
4	Water Babies	Booth Tarkington	
5	Katrinka	Charles Dickens	
6	Rip Van Winkle	Lucy F. Perkins	
7	Tanglewood Tales	Jonathan Swift	
8	Boy's King Arthur	Charles Kingsley	
9	Penrod and Sam	Washington Irving	
10	Christmas Carol	Sir T. Mallory	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Marvel!

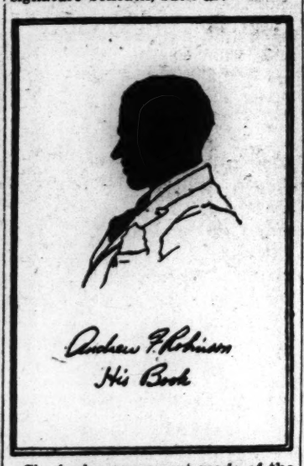
It is good for man that he should marvel; yes, and marvel more at the flowers and the grasses of the field, and less at his own cleverness.—Warwick Deeping.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Silhouette Bookplates

Unusual personal bookplates were made by an ambitious young woman. By drawing a silhouette of the person, sometimes from a profile photograph or freehand, and with the signature beneath, such as:



She had a copper cut made of the drawing (3x4¼ inches), which cost about $1.50, and the bookplates were printed from it. The printing cost 50 cents for 100; the charge for her work was additional.

She placed samples in book shops and gift shops, and informed several librarians, who were instrumental in giving her orders.—Mrs. A. F. R., Swarthmore, Penna.

Quotation for Today

COURTESY is love in trifles, and where love is not, though its counterfeits may abound, courtesy itself is not. Let us, then, think no more of courtesy as a trifle; rather, let us believe that its true place is with the great forces of character that ennoble the world.—George Jackson.

Familiar Scene to Visitors

Monitor Camera Club from A. Maude Nye, Boston

A Colorful Spot in the Courtyard of the Christian Science Publishing House. The Cactus Circle, at the Left, Is the Latest Addition

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Can anyone explain why the 12-year-old can't enjoy a radio program unless he turns the volume up double forte and sits within 12 inches of the loudspeaker?

Stewart-Warnerite: To get ahead, look ahead, think ahead; use your head!

Labor Leader (Toronto): If you will take the trouble to follow the history of the man who says he "drinks now and then" you will find that he drinks more now than he did then.

Whitsitt Impress: The average man can make his wife do anything she wants to.

In Lighter Vein

Plenty of Men

A southern Irish soldier in France during the war received a letter from his wife saying there wasn't an able-bodied man left, and she was going to dig the garden herself.

Pat wrote at the beginning of his next letter: "Bridget, for goodness' sake don't dig the garden; that's where the guns are."

The letter was duly censored, and in a short time a lorry load of men in khaki arrived at Pat's house and proceeded to dig the garden from end to end.

Bridget wrote to Pat saying that she didn't know what to do as the soldiers had got the garden all dug up, every bit of it.

Pat's reply was short and to the point: "Put in the spuds!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Opportunity

The father was marching up and down at midnight, with an infant in his arms, when there came a knock at the door. It was the tenant from below, carrying a pair of new shoes.

"I say, old man," he said, "while you're about it, you might break these in for me."—Tit-Bits.

New Definition

Teacher: "What are relatives?"

Young Webster: "People that sleep at your house over night when they're on a trip."

Tourists

First Girl: "Why are you putting on so much rouge?"

Second Girl: "That Indian over there called me a paleface."

Rough on the Soil

A farmer who was always complaining about everything was showing the result of fine growing weather and superior skill in cultivation, when his visitor said to him: "Well, you ought to be satisfied with such crops as these. There is certainly nothing lacking. You have nothing to kick about this year."

The old farmer stood in a meditating mood for a minute, then replied, "Well, you know, son, such crops as these are pesky hard on the soil."—Montreal Star.

More Howlers

"Contralto is the low sort of music that only ladies can sing."

"Dust is mud with the juice squeezed out."

"A republic is a country where no one can do anything in private."

"If the Forth Bridge collapsed they would build a fifth."

"Shavians were a Russian race with a Spartan sense of humor."—Tit-Bits.

His Fault

An Aberdonian went to Australia. When he returned three years later he found his three brothers, all with beards, at the railway station.

"What's the big idea?" he asked.

"Ye ken quite weel ye took the razor awa' wi' ye," was the reply.—Montreal Star.

Daily Anecdote

'Laying Out'

Amos Lawrence, millionaire merchant of Boston, founded his fortune not upon money but upon the exercise of energy, economy, and industry, and the cultivation of a noble, Christian character.

Generously benevolent at all times, he quoted in a letter to a friend the text by which he lived:

"The good there is in riches lies altogether in their use, like the woman's box of ointment; if it be not broken and the contents poured out for the refreshment of Christ they lose their worth. He is not rich who lays up much, but he who lays out much. I will therefore be richer by laying out, while the worldling will be poorer by his covetous hoarding up."

Jest a Minute

"Now I know why they gave me boxing gloves."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Refreshment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackrock, Ireland

It had been a hot afternoon in the city; and after hours of visiting and shopping Mrs. X felt quite weary. Leaving the business centers, where the shops were now closing, she was on her way to a reading room, hoping to have a restful time before the Wednesday evening meeting began.

Anticipation was urging her on more quickly; but suddenly she paused. Absorbed in her thoughts she had passed with an unseeing glance a little group at a street corner. Something impelled her to look back at the poorly clad mother and three little tots, one a heavy baby in arms. A huge basket of groceries on the ground seemed to account for the delay. The woman's face was pale and distressed.

Going back to her, Mrs. X inquired if she had much farther to go.

"Well . . . a little bit," was the reply.

Mrs. X took up the basket and retrieved a large packet of rice from the small boy's arms. "Come along; I'll carry these home for you," she said, and was rewarded by a grateful smile.

The "little bit" lengthened amazingly, and the basket seemed as if weighted with stones; but the journey was enlivened with talk about husband and children, and the lovely place outside the city where the family were staying for a month as caretakers for a lady in whose service the woman had once been. They lived in a narrow city lane, and she had been incapacitated; but the quietness and fresh air had aided her recovery. Once a week she went into the city to buy provisions, and she had to bring the children with her, having nobody to look after them. The father was at work all day.

"What with the heat of the day and the baby and things getting so heavy, once we got out of the tram it looked as if we'd never get home. Sure it was God sent you to us, Ma'am!"

"God always sends someone," Mrs. X replied. "And I am grateful that I was the one sent."

When Mrs. X left the little party at their destination, she hurried back to the reading room. Arriving there in time for a short interval before the meeting, she discovered that she was no longer hot and weary. In bearing another's burden she had found all the refreshment she needed.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility as Substitute

Question: A bylaw formerly read, "Any member having served as Reader for three years . . . shall not be eligible for election to that particular office, but such person may serve as substitute Reader." In a recent amendment the last eight words were omitted. Does this mean that now former readers may not serve as substitute Readers?

Answer: No. A thing not expressly prohibited in the bylaws is by inference permitted, provided it is not inconsistent with other bylaws or with common parliamentary law as set down in the parliamentary authority adopted. There are, of course, certain known requirements for serving in the capacity which should be met by both regular officer and substitute. If the substitute meets these requirements, it would not be necessary to meet the eligibility requirement stated, which is intended primarily to apply for election to the office, unless the rules provide otherwise.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A New Clue*

By Le Pelley

NIGHT IS COMING ON TOO FAST TO DO ANY MORE SEARCHING TODAY... BETTER MAKE CAMP!
BUDDY AND I WILL TAKE JUST ONE MORE LOOK AROUND FOR MORE FOOTPRINTS
SAY—THE FOREST GETS THICK FROM HERE ON—
YES—AND IT'S GETTING TOO DARK TO SEE! LET'S GO BACK.
WAIT—LISTEN—I THOUGHT I HEARD SOMETHING.
SO DID I—IT SOUNDED LIKE.....
IT'S SKIDMORE—I HEAR SKIDMORE BARKING—
THEN WE WON'T CAMP—QUICK—LET'S GET MIZZENMAST AND GO ON!

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Trail*

By The Hagers

SAID CAPTAIN BILL, AS WE DREW NEAR, "THIS ISLAND, MATE, LOOKS MIGHTY QUEER."
"LOOK, SIR, A FOOTPRINT IN THE SAND; AN ODD BIRD I SHOULD SAY, OFF HAND."
"AYE, AYE, HE IS," SAID CAPTAIN BILL. "DON'T LET HIM SEE US YET. KEEP STILL!"
WE'LL FOLLOW HIM, AND LEARN WHAT FATE BEFELL THE NANCY JANE'S FIRST MATE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Wage and Hour Laws—To Use or Abuse?

THE American people seem resolved to embark upon major experiments in federal legislation designed to obtain social betterment. Despite all fears and complexities, some proposals to establish minimum standards such as are provided in the wages and hours bills now before Congress appear certain to be adopted. The last election plus recent Supreme Court opinions, and indeed the "new economic conditions" mentioned by the court, have pointed the general direction of national policy. The most useful effort for people and the press today is that devoted to obtaining the fullest understanding and wisest shaping of specific measures intended to carry out that policy.

The need for this is well illustrated in the current debate over the wages and hours bills. One of the most discussed questions is whether the proposed measures would operate as internal tariffs. Advocates of federally fixed labor standards declare that a federal board is necessary to grant exceptions from general standards in order to preserve existing wage differentials as for instance between the North and South. Opponents declare that such a board would abuse its power and impose high standards on southern producers, stifling their business and checking their competition with northern manufacturers. The bill establishes no tariffs in the usual sense between states. But it is true that sectional or political control of the board could be used in this way to protect present high wage areas. Thus southern textile mills could be forced to pay wages which would hamper or destroy their present power to compete with northern mills.

There can be no question that any such effect would be gravely damaging, not only to the South but to the whole country. It is essential to preserve the great benefits of free trade and free competition, keeping open every channel for cheaper production and the reward of enterprise. Many of the abuses of the tariff against foreign products grew up under the guise of protecting American labor standards. The people must be alert to see that the same cloak is not used for abuses which would curtail free trade within the nation.

Yet the question is whether the present proposals would actually operate in that way.

Undoubtedly there would be great pressure on the board to favor certain sections to the disadvantage of others. But that is the case with nearly every bit of legislation that comes before Congress, every question that is decided by administrative agencies. In this case local interests may well offset and balance each other, much as counter claims of various regions have operated under the long and short haul regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Indeed, the entire story of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which when it started faced many of the same qualms and questions about abuse of power, lends encouragement to the hope that a national labor standards board can be set up which will function fairly.

It is wise to give such an agency only the powers absolutely required to deal with living and working conditions that are un-American. The provisions in the bill which passed the Senate limiting its control to those wages only which go below forty cents an hour and to those hours only which go above forty a week may prove in practice to leave too large an area for regulation. If so, the board's power can be further limited.

The plan for a labor standards board contains dangers. But any government would be impossible if we proceeded on the assumption that any power granted would be abused. And only by abuse of power will the present plan have the effect of internal tariffs. The counter proposal to let the states be supported by federal power in legislation of their own to bar goods produced under sub-standard conditions means a tariff indeed. Moreover the best American wage theory today—the Ford high-wage theory—casts serious doubts on the value of low wages or their advantage in competition.

The heart of this question is whether government can be controlled by the people. In this case it would be a board, admittedly having great powers and open to grave abuse. The essential thing is to insure that a good board be established and that the people insist on its operating fairly and in the interests of the whole nation.

Crop Loans and Crop Control

IN HIS refusal to sanction crop loans on a high-price basis without some effective measure of crop control, President Roosevelt is absolutely right.

The demand by Senator Bilbo of Mississippi and other members of Congress that the Government lend planters 12 cents a pound on their cotton when the same cotton is selling in the open market for around 10 cents is a request not for a loan but for a gift. It would be followed by similar demands for subsidies on corn, wheat and other crops.

What if the present price is, as one resolution complains, "below the cost of production to the farmer"? The prices of coal, cotton textiles and the products of many another overextended industry are below the costs of many of the less efficient producers. Is the Government to subsidize all of them to go on producing goods that aren't wanted at prices above the market? Or shall those producers learn to supply something else that is wanted?

The present cotton crop, predicted at 14,500,000 bales with normal takings at about 10,500,000 bales, promises to raise the American carryover to 9,000,000 bales or nearly a year's supply. In the face of this situation, should a government lend above the market to producers to go out and raise more cotton to compete with and knock down the price of the cotton it had virtually bought?

Crop control has its disadvantages and objectionable features, particularly if it should be administered on a political instead of an economic basis, as is always a tendency. But unless the farmer is willing to protect, by some reasonable stabilization of production, the security on which he is asking an advance, there is little reason for the Government to make the loan. The same reasoning, of course, applies to grain growers as well as cotton growers.

It may not seem kind at the moment, but the only true kindness to the farmer in the long run is to advise him to face the facts. These are that he has the alternative of relying on Government assistance, in which case he must expect to take Government advice, or of going it on his own, in which case he must expect to take the world price. And several nations believe that if the United States cannot raise cotton at 10 cents a pound, they can.

Mudie's

IS THE practice of reading being gradually crowded out by the rival claims of the cinema and the radio, lawn tennis, golf, and conversation? Some of Britain's gloomier social commentators suppose that perhaps it is, basing their argument on the recent closing down of Mudie's, London, which was for many years the most celebrated circulating library in the world.

Mudie's was founded in 1842 by Charles Edward Mudie, whose father had run a circulating library in Chelsea which Hazlitt and Lamb are both said to have visited. Within a comparatively short time Mudie's established for itself a dominating place in the social and intellectual life of Victorian England, and it soon began to dispatch books to all parts of the world. By 1863 it claimed to have 800,000 books—the same number as it is reputed to have had on its shelves on the day it closed down. Mudie's often bought as many copies of a new book as were sold by the booksellers. Its order for Disraeli's "Endymion," for example, is given as 3000, and for Macaulay's "History of England," 2500.

A few years ago Mudie's changed from the premises occupied during its heyday, and this change was regarded as ominous. But the final collapse was due not to a decline in the habit of reading but to the rise of new and wealthy circulating libraries with perhaps fresher and more enterprising ideas. Yet, though Mudie's is now no more, it will always have an honored place in the literary history of Victorian England, having begun a work which is currently being carried out by other organizations all over the civilized world.

Busy With the Bee

THE American Chemical Society reports Dr. Lloyd Watson of Alfred University assembling types of the far-flying, honey-harvesting species from seventy-five points of the globe, has brought into being a super-bee with an extra-efficient pollenizer and a longer tongue, to the end that it may further improve the "shining hours" by extracting an additional amount of nectar from the flower it favors with attention.

It is a minor mystery that during some centuries of beekeeping, in which the races have evolved numerous labor-saving innovations—for example, the wooden frame, the synthetic cell, and the centrifugal honey extractor which permits the repeated use of combs—nothing has been done until now toward bettering the bee itself. However, now that a beginning has been made, the field presents intriguing possibilities. Commercial apiarists may unite with horticulturists for the growing of flowers whose nectar-producing potentialities may be adequate to the increased gathering capacities of the 1937 model *apis mellifica*. The same fine discrimination which causes the bee to resort to the "stinging rejoinder" only on carefully considered occasions might with equal success be utilized in training it to garner nectar only from the more favored flowers, those which command commercially higher prices when the product is offered on the marts. The tendency toward migration which in the past has resulted in the loss of splendid swarms might be met by developing a homing-pigeon instinct.

But, more important than these improvements will be the effect of the new bee's example. Long held forth as an example of winged enterprise, "busy as a bee" should henceforth be synonymous with new heights of industry.

Irish Red Herrings

Book News of the Day

EXPECTATIONS were perhaps unfairly high, but this book (MY IRELAND, by Lord Dunsany. London: Jarrolds. 7/6) does not come up to them. A sudden bout of waywardness overcame Lord Dunsany, with the consequence that it is at first hard to seize him or his matter; and rather wearing to follow the red herring continually. The elusiveness of the Irish can be overdone. What I had hoped for was a picture of contemporary Ireland; what we have, instead, is what the maker of Mr. Jorkens promised us. That is, *his* Ireland, that curious Anglo-Irish, sporting, discreetly feudal island within an island which, though it gets smaller and smaller every year, still makes a wistful joke about the great Viceroys and remembers the more amiable tenants.

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And how like the scene of last century's Russian novels this island is, with mistrustfulness raised to the height of a fine art and caution turned into fantasy. Oppression sharpens wits and gives a double edge to a joke. But that is not the Russian part; Russia comes into the curious sense of space. The under-populated bog conveys the same lost, lonely feeling which you feel in those accounts of the steppe and, when Lord Dunsany goes off with his gun and has a word here and there with a neighbor, it recalls Turgenev in the long days of "The Sportsman's Sketches."

Lord Dunsany's country is outside the bogs, in the fat cattle lands. This, one might think, would settle men's minds a bit and put a prosperous haze over the race's memory. But the hill of Tara is here, the deserted mounds of the kings. In any other country, that would be archaeology and only a dozen people would know anything about it; but here the past and the present live together.

The Irish conscious approach to fact is as good as anyone else's, possibly better; but the silent criticism from layers of lost cultures in the sub-consciousness of the race, at once enliven and encumber. The gods of one culture become the devils and "little people" of the succeeding one, the anthropologists say, and in Ireland this has cast multiple shadows upon everything. There is a vast conspiracy of fable.

* * *

It is, as you see, mainly a question of atmosphere. Grant the point of law, the illusion, as Lord Dunsany found with his tenants, and you can do what you like.

His waywardness, with its bits of scenery and anecdote, its fragments of history and reminiscence and its arguments against the sophistication which is creeping closer and closer to his island every day, does get nearer to his over subtle subject than more direct writing would do. It is a manner rather studious of the nostalgic phrase, but made for catching an atmosphere and one need not stress the delicacy with which Lord Dunsany performs his task. V. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Time for Reprisals

By Frank L. Perrin

SIGNIFICANT rumblings in and about the neighborhood of the national capital are interpreted by some listeners and observers as indicating a determination of President Roosevelt to hold threats of political reprisal over the heads of those Democratic Senators who deserted him to defeat the Supreme Court revision plan. Since the passing of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the champion of the measure in the upper house of Congress, there have been whisperings that before the deciding vote was taken, and before his passing, fifty-one Senate Democrats had pledged themselves to vote for the bill. These promises, if actually made, were, it may be assumed, solicited by and given to the Senator. If thus given there arises, of course, an individual problem as to the binding effect following the tragedy which many believe was induced or hastened by the crisis in the Chamber.

It is significant, for the moment at least, that those into whose custody this list is said to have fallen have not publicly disclosed the names of those thus committed. The final vote upon the motion to recommit the bill, thus defeating it, fails to indicate the existence of any such pledge. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that some skepticism is indicated among those who consistently and unwaveringly opposed the project from the first as to the actual existence of any such commitments as those now circumstantially alleged. Many who knew Senator Robinson well are convinced now, as they were convinced all along, that his championship of the President's bill was in fulfillment of his implied obligation as the titular leader, in the Senate, of the New Deal forces, and that he was, as a lawyer and a Democrat, as doubtful of the wisdom of the plan as many of his neighboring Democrats in the South and West.

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If this appraisal of Senator Robinson's actual convictions is correct, or substantially correct, it is difficult to believe that he would seek, secretly, to coerce, or commit secretly to support of the measure, those not bound, as he himself was, to a cause which circumstances and a sense of "regularity" compelled him to defend. Thus there is added significance in the fact that the names of those who are said to have given such a pledge have not been disclosed. The suspicion may reasonably be that in such secrecy there may lie the implied threat to hold over recalcitrant Democratic senators such punishment as it may be deemed wise to mete out when they stand for re-election.

But those who may feel that they are sometime to be held up to the scorn of their political fellows quite probably console themselves by the realization that among their friends and constituents there are few who will penalize them for their courageous defense of the Court and the Constitution. The intimated power or opportunity to impose reprisal, even if some implied or actual pledge was given, as alleged, presupposes a revulsion of sentiment among the voters of the United States and a re-espousal of the vague and experimental policies of the New Deal and its ingenious proponents. At the moment, unless the straws in the political winds are misleading, the breach between the old-line Democratic leaders and the followers of the New Deal theorists will continue to widen.

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No political prophet is wise enough or far-seeing enough to correctly forecast the alignment in the campaign of 1940. Better calculations will be possible after the mid-term elections in 1938, but these are more likely to indicate trends rather than more important national results. Any unbiased commentator, in or out of Washington, would be bound, it would seem, to conclude that the power and influence of President Roosevelt and his champions have appreciably lessened in recent weeks. How much of these can be recaptured by a wise or enforced realization of the wisdom of acceding to a decision popularly dictated cannot be estimated.

That these can be recaptured in full measure not even the President's closest friends will dare to hope. The charm of persuasive eloquence, the emoluments of generous official spending, and the vain promise of future realization of even "greater abundance" having failed, it is puerile and senseless to threaten coercion. A party whip which has been found to be capable only of making a loud noise is no longer feared or dreaded by those threatened with the lash.

America's Cup (of Financial Experience) Race

Overtones of Monaco

ON THE Azure Coast of the Mediterranean, entirely surrounded by France save on the sea side, lies a tiny strip of independent soil guarded by a great rock. It has become a byword for all the world, a synonym of beauty and luxury and folly, though this last meaning is attached not to itself but to its brilliant offspring Monte Carlo.

So dominating has the casino life of this Lilliputian state become, since it was inaugurated by the brothers Blanc in 1860, that the real values of Monaco have been obscured. The most interesting and distinctive features of the principality have become mere overtones to the music of ivory chips, whirling balls and croupiers' cries. These overtones are, however, easy to "hear," even obvious, to those who are not exclusively concerned with the green tables.

The chapel of Sainte Dévote is one of these overtones. Situated as picturesquely as any in Europe in a deep cleft of the Maritime Alps it looks squarely out upon the rock and the sail-dotted harbor. I once attended a wedding of a humble Monegasque couple in this chapel. It was a simple and genuine affair, as remote from the sophistication of the casino as if the ceremony were being performed in Brittany.

The history of the principality centers around that curious geological formation, the Rock of Monaco, rising 200 feet sheer from the Mediterranean and presenting a conveniently level surface. The name is from Melkarth Monoikos, the Phoenician variant of Hercules, and indicates its great natural strength. It was inevitable that Rome should take note of this spectacular rock. Julius Caesar at one time set sail from the harbor in its lee to attack Pompey. Augustus, when he finally subjugated the Gauls, built on the hillside directly above Monaco a great tower of triumph which is still conspicuous at La Turbie. It marked the boundary between Gaul and Italy and bore on its summit a gigantic statue of Augustus himself.

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The House of Grimaldi has ruled the little land since the time of Guelfs and Ghibellines and continues to do so with benevolent paternalism. The present prince is magnificently housed in a great palace at the landward end of the rock. Son Altesse Sérénissime is as royal as any potentate. His titles make a good-sized paragraph. Beside being Prince of Monaco he is three times a duke, once a marquis, six times a count, twice a baron, twice a lord, once again a prince, and, most interesting of all, a grandee of Spain.

The most conspicuous building on the rock itself is the Oceanographic Museum, which is the great monument to the late prince, Albert I. It is unlike anything else in the world, just as Monaco is unlike anything else. It is not an ordinary museum of natural history as is often supposed, but a museum of that young science of the ocean whose vastness of future possibility is only just dawning on the world.

Of Monaco's infinitesimal strip of "mainland" the gardens surrounding the Monte Carlo casino sound the most striking and melodious overtone. Adolphe Smith, in a study of Monte Carlo, has a wonderful chapter on the work of "Flower Marshal Jules Van den Daele" and his mobilization of the army of flowers. It is the duty of this generalissimo to keep his army at dress parade during the entire year. Smith estimates the general's "crack regiments" as 390,000 rank and file, while the "troops of the line" number 1,500,000.

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Among the crack regiments are 100,000 cyclamens planted in August, to reach full bloom in mid-winter. A little later a division of 150,000 Chinese primroses is moved forward, flanked by 40,000 primroses of other varieties and marvelous colors, bright blue, mauve, reds of all shades, white and yellow. An army corps of 30,000 cinerarias is also ordered forward in winter, and later other contingents of 40,000 pinks and 10,000 rose trees. As troops of the line there are 300,000 plants of a silver-gray leaf known as santonina, 500,000 pansies, 400,000 cultivated daisies and 300,000 feverfews.

As statistics these are bare and dry like army statistics of any kind but one's enthusiasm is kindled at the thought of this great Flemish Flower Marshal directing his beautifully groomed troops. Since the days of the brothers Van Eyck, Flemings of high and low degree alike have had a wonderful eye for color effects and it is not strange that a Mediterranean principality has seen fit to import a flower marshal from the low lands by the North Sea. S. A. C.

The Wide Horizon

Censored Reading

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

AS MOSCOW correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor I have had to live more than three years in Soviet Russia to learn that I violate Soviet law by giving to any Soviet citizen a copy of the newspaper I represent.

An incident occurred which prompted me to question the Foreign Office on this point. I was officially informed that I cannot legally give away to Soviet citizens copies of foreign publications which I myself legally receive unless such publications are on the "approved list" of Glavlit, the censorship bureau of the Commissariat of Education. The Monitor, according to Glavlit, is not on this list.

But the full "approved list" is not available to correspondents. An official of Glavlit declared that any correspondent will be told whether the newspapers he represents are on the list, but will not be informed about other publications. This curious ruling makes it impossible for any correspondent to know whether or not he may legally give to Soviet citizens copies of other publications than those he represents. To make sure that he is not violating Soviet law, a correspondent must therefore avoid giving any foreign publications to Soviet citizens.

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So far as I can determine, Glavlit's "approved list" has never been published, and is known only to censors and higher officials. It is admitted that the list changes frequently. Any Soviet citizen theoretically may receive publications on this list, although in practice very few Soviet citizens can obtain the foreign exchange necessary to subscribe to foreign publications. In recent years Soviet libraries have cancelled subscriptions to many foreign newspapers and periodicals which formerly were available to the general reader.

The ruling Communists, assuming the right to regulate the thoughts as well as the actions of Russia's 170 million people, reserve for their own "best people" the privilege of reading foreign publications not on the "approved list." A few Communist officials, professors and journalists have access to most foreign publications; but they, too, must be very careful to keep them out of the hands of ordinary citizens.

Any foreign resident in Moscow can testify to the intense demand for foreign publications of any kind; he is besieged with requests for them. But apparently he violates Soviet law if he heeds any such request. The Communists publish foreign classics and a quantity of propaganda material in many languages, and this is presumed to be sufficient for students of foreign languages and "intellectuals," outside of the censored files in a few libraries and book-shops. The only American periodicals on sale in Moscow are the New Masses and the Daily Worker.

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An American citizen in Moscow recently received a motorcar; the packing included copies of American newspapers. The car was unpacked at the Customs, and a crowd of humble citizens gathered to watch. When they saw the newspapers, they asked to look at them. A Customs official sternly ordered them not to touch the newspapers. One worker protested: "But we cannot read English. We want to look at the pictures." The official silently gathered up the newspapers and carried them off.

In regard to radio broadcasts, however, the Soviet Government is more liberal than other "totalitarian" states. It was recently reported that German citizens are not permitted to listen to Moscow broadcasts. Soviet citizens, on the contrary, are free to listen to German broadcasts without fear of the consequences. In recent months, Soviet factories have turned out a considerable number of attachments which make shortwave reception possible on any Soviet receiving set. The writer knows several Soviet citizens who are familiar with the German language, and feel free to listen regularly to German broadcasting stations.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Divorces in England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the enlargement of divorce facilities in England by the recent passage through Parliament of the Herbert "Matrimonial Causes" bill, Monitor readers may be interested in hearing of a time when each English divorce case meant a special bill going through both houses of Parliament, with sundry other complications.

The following is quoted from Augustine Birrell in his life of William Hazlitt:

> In England until 1857 there was no Divorce Court, such as is now the pride of the land, but the Spiritual Court would on proof of certain matrimonial offenses decree a separation *a mensa et thoro*; and then if it was the husband who had obtained the decree, he could, if rolling in money, and after recovering damages in a civil action, promote the passage through both Houses of Parliament of a bill which, if it passed, put an end altogether to the marriage formerly subsisting between him and his wife, and left both at liberty to marry again. It was, I believe, the practice of the Bishops in the House of Lords when a Divorce Bill was in Committee to depute one of their number to move an amendment forbidding either the husband or wife to marry again during the lifetime of the other, and this amendment was usually allowed to be carried, on the honorable understanding that at a later stage the original clause should be restored—as it always was.

H. J. S.

Wellesley, Mass.